

22 JAN 1962



NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH

REPORT FOR

1960

ON THE HEALTH
SCHOOL HEALTH
AND WELFARE SERVICES



NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH

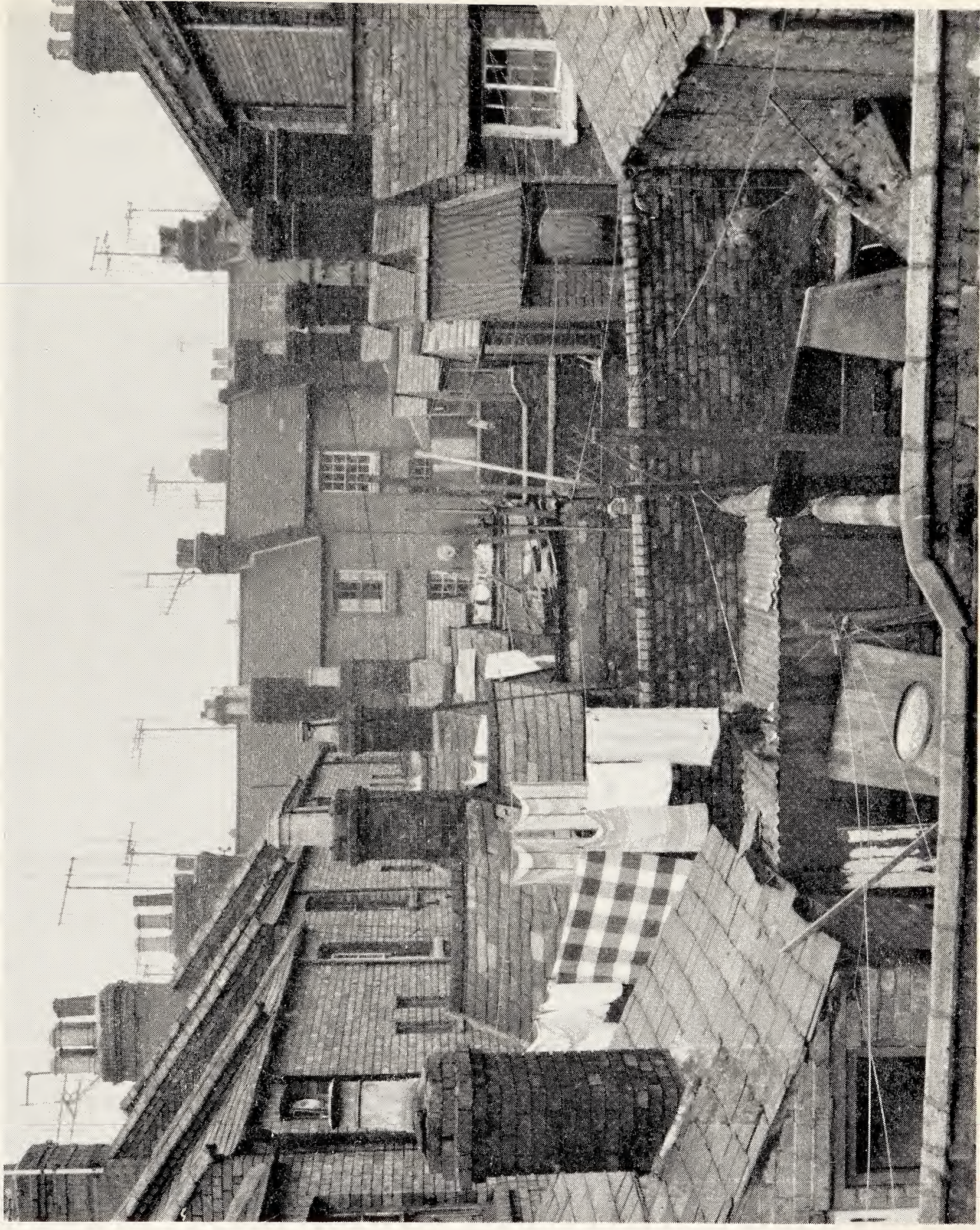
REPORT FOR

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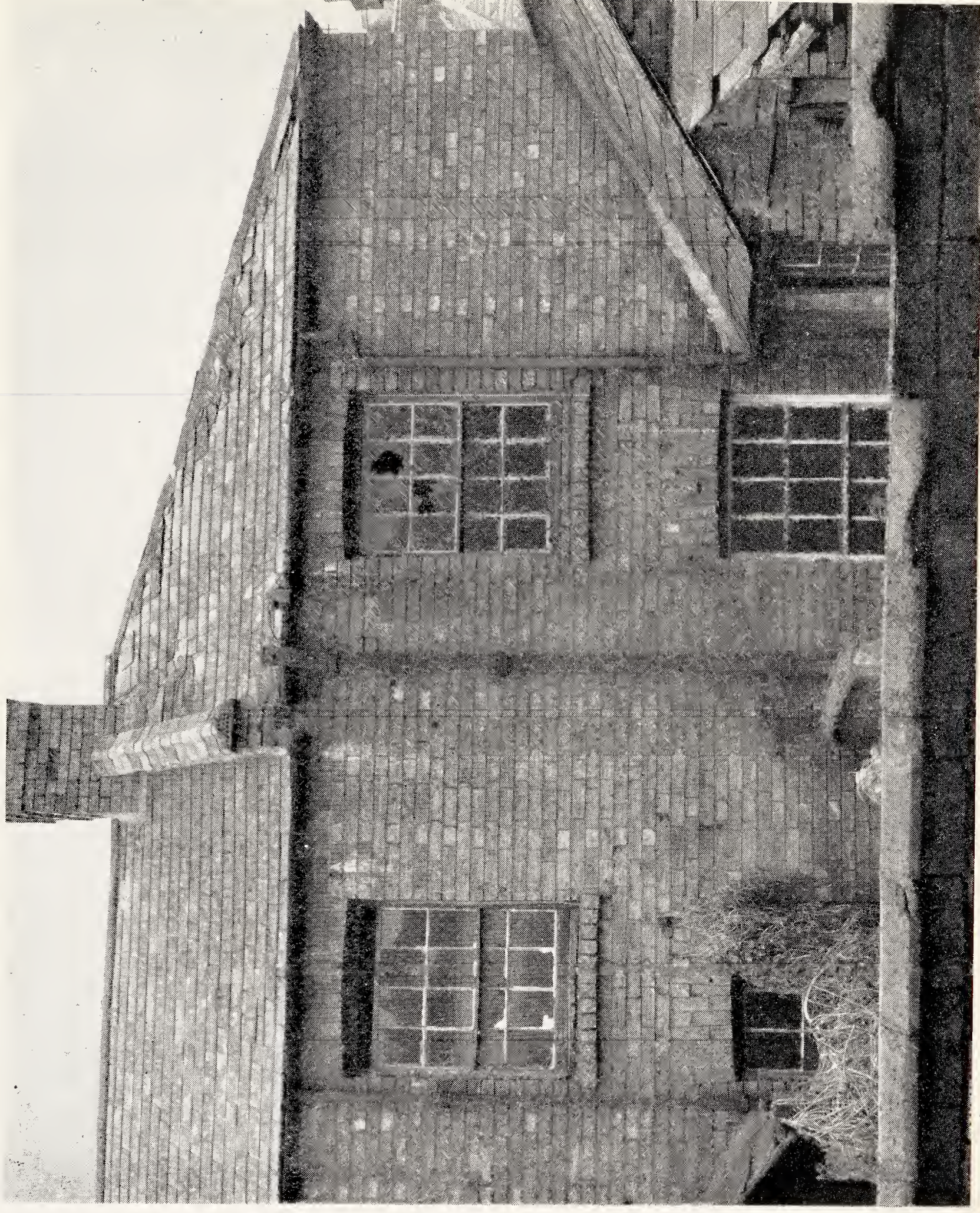
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(Fort Street and Moat Street)
Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960

BACKWAYS OF FORT STREET AND
MOAT STREET
February, 1961



County Borough of Northampton
(Fort Street and Moat Street)
Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960

BACK OF NOS. 3 AND 5 FORT STREET
February, 1961



County Borough of Northampton
(Fort Street and Moat Street)
Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960

BACK OF NO. 3 FORT STREET
February, 1961



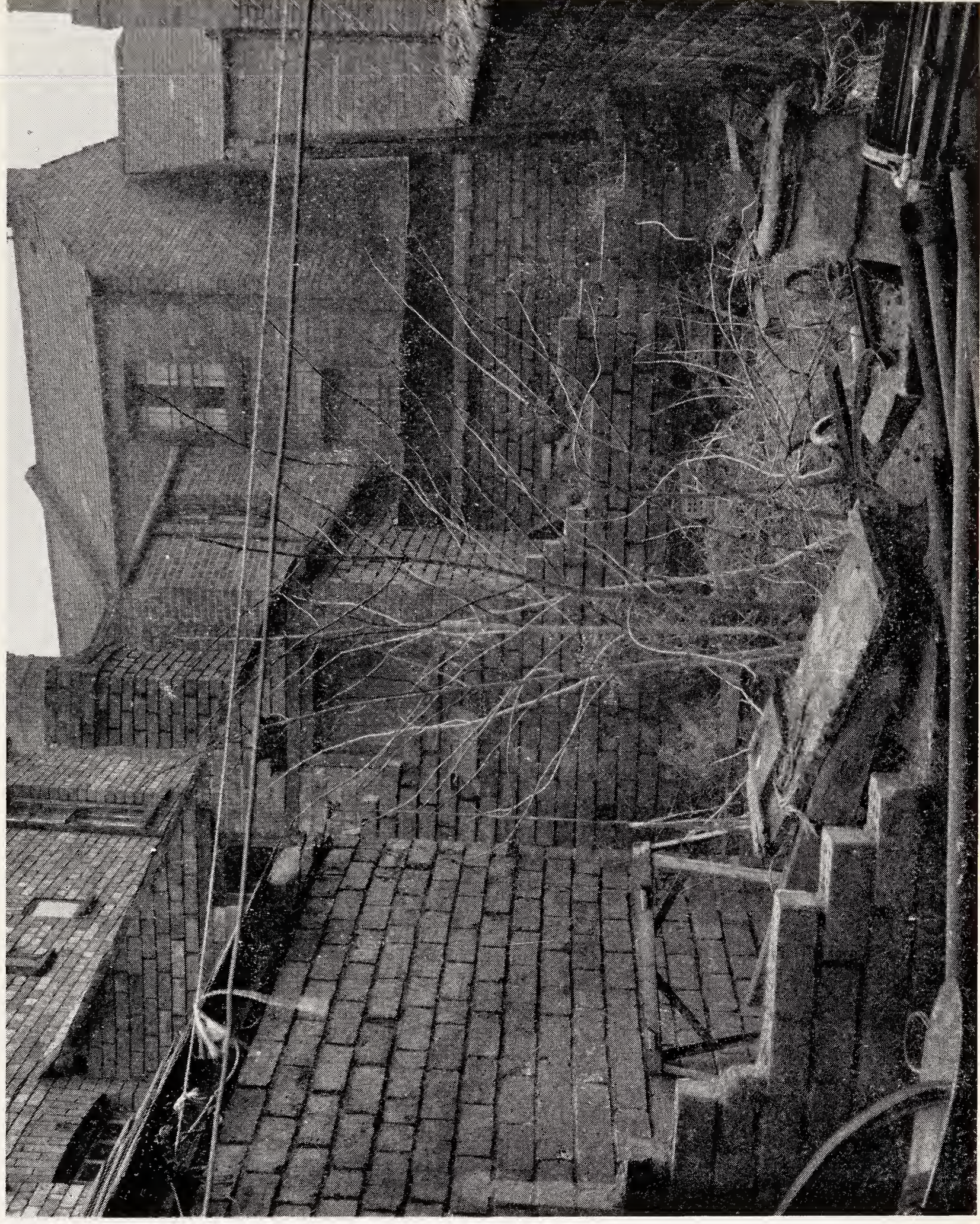


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BACK OF FORT STREET LOOKING EAST
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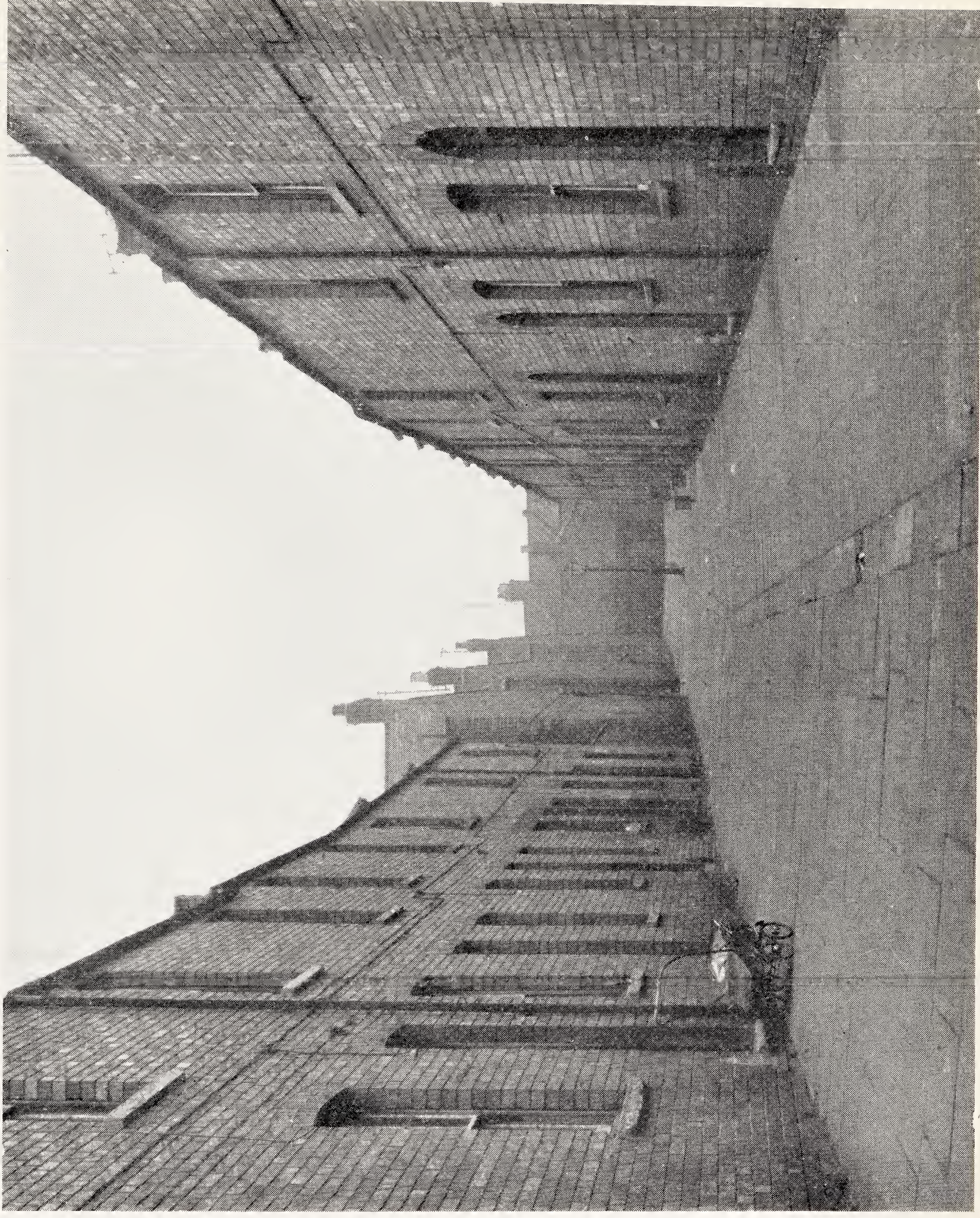
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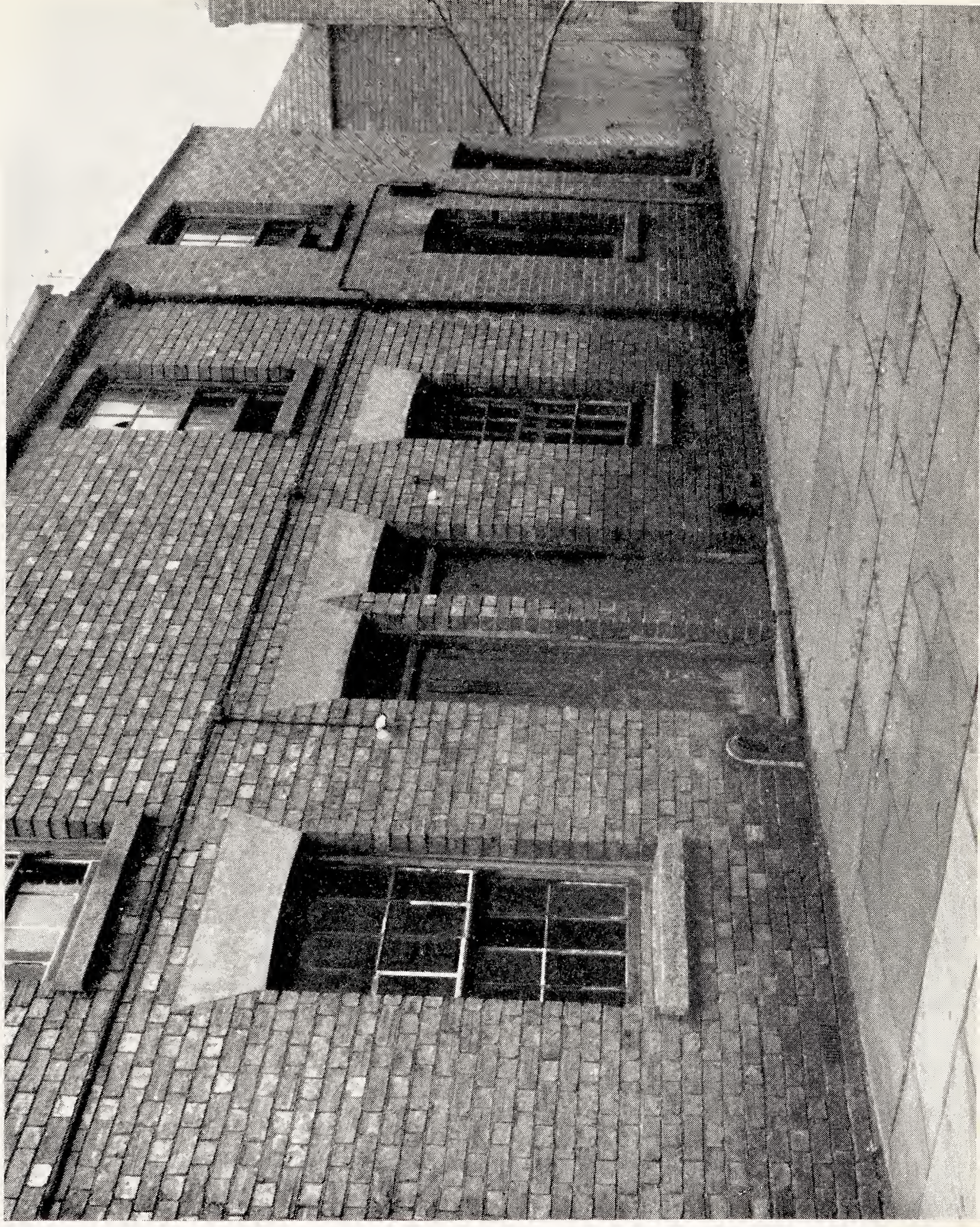
County Borough of Northampton
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Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960

FORT STREET LOOKING SOUTH
February, 1961



County Borough of Northampton
(Fort Street and Moat Street)
Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960

NOS. 4, 6 AND 8 FORT STREET
February, 1961



County Borough of Northampton
(Fort Street and Moat Street)
Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960

FORT STREET LOOKING NORTH-WEST
February, 1961



Health Report 1960

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INTRODUCTION TO REPORT FOR 1960 ON THE HEALTH, SCHOOL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Co-opted Members of the
Education Committee of Northampton County Borough.*

In accordance with my statutory duty as your Medical Officer of Health, I have the honour to present the Annual Health Report for the year 1960. This is my fifteenth report and the eighty-seventh of the series.

The report has been prepared according to Ministry of Health Circular 1/61 dated 31st January, 1961, and the information specifically asked for will be found as follows: Vital Statistics on page 16; Chiropody on page 24; Health Education on page 25; Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959, on pages 31 and 32; Public Swimming Baths on page 30; Water Supply on page 27; Sewerage on page 27; Mental Health Services on pages 64 to 69; Liaison arrangements on page 23; and Child Guidance on page 96.

Also included with this Report is the School Health Service Report (fifty-third of the series), which conforms with the requirements of the Ministry of Education and complies with Ministry of Education Circular 352, dated 24th March, 1959, paragraph 15, which reads as follows:—

“.....As soon as possible after the end of each calendar year the Authority shall submit to the Minister in respect of that year a report by their Principal School Medical Officer on the health and well-being of pupils in his care and of the work of himself and his staff in relation thereto, including a report on the School Dental Service by the Principal School Dental Officer.”

(See pages 83 to 103).

The various aspects of the Department's work are mentioned under the appropriate headings in the body of the report. (See Table of Contents—Health Report, page 3; School Health Report, page 7).

Once again I take the opportunity to tender to the Chairmen, Deputy-Chairmen and Members of the various Committees associated with the administration of the Health, School Health and Welfare Services my sincere appreciation of the generous help and support freely given throughout the period under review.

I also wish to thank the staff of this Department—professional and clerical—for their conscientious work during the year.

CARRICK G. PAYTON

Medical Officer of Health

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
7A ST. GILES' SQUARE,
NORTHAMPTON

AUGUST, 1961

Telephone: Northampton 4521, Ex. 34

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Certain information contained in these Annual Reports has been supplied by the following, to whom acknowledgment is made, and the Medical Officer of Health wishes personally to thank them for their co-operation during the year and hopes that their help has been reciprocated in some degree :—

Town Clerk
 Treasurer and Chief Rating Officer
 Engineer and Surveyor
 Architect and Town Planning Officer
 Chief Education Officer
 Chief Fire Officer
 Baths Superintendent
 Housing Manager
 Engineer and Manager, Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board
 Registrar-General
 Northampton Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing
 Northampton Maternity and Infant Welfare Voluntary Association
 Consultant Chest Physician
 Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases Care Committee
 National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
 Northampton Employment Exchange
 Messrs. R. H. Primavesi, Ltd.
 Women's Voluntary Services, Northampton County Borough
 The Northamptonshire and Rutland Mission to the Deaf

**NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH
HEALTH COMMITTEE**

(as constituted on 31st December, 1960)

Ex-officio

The Worshipful the Mayor
(COUNCILLOR MRS. E. E. WILKINSON, J.P.)

Chairman

COUNCILLOR T. H. DOCKRELL, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

Deputy-Chairman

ALDERMAN MRS. H. M. NICHOLLS

Councillors

M. J. B. AMEY
W. E. BRANSON
MRS. G. BROWN
S. E. CLAYSON
MRS. K. M. GIBBS

P. GIBSON
MRS. J. C. KNIGHT
G. NUTT
J. POOLE

SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Health Services

COUNCILLOR MRS. WILKINSON (*Chairman*); ALDERMAN MRS. NICHOLLS (*Deputy-Chairman*); COUNCILLORS AMEY, DOCKRELL, MRS. GIBBS, and MRS. KNIGHT.

Non-Council Members—MESDAMES E. DAVIES, C. E. GIBSON, and C. I. PEACH, and DR. P. G. DALGLEISH.

Sanitary Services

COUNCILLOR DOCKRELL (*Chairman*); ALDERMAN MRS. NICHOLLS (*Deputy-Chairman*); COUNCILLORS BRANSON, MRS. BROWN, CLAYSON, and NUTT.

Welfare Services

COUNCILLOR MRS. WILKINSON (*Chairman*); COUNCILLOR MRS. GIBBS (*Deputy-Chairman*); ALDERMAN MRS. NICHOLLS; COUNCILLORS BRANSON, MRS. BROWN, CLAYSON, and DOCKRELL.

Non-Council Members—MESDAMES E. BATCHELOR, C. I. PEACH, J. P. TRAYLEN and I. E. WALKER.

Each of the above Committees meets monthly.

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1960

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, and Welfare Administrator—

CARRICK G. PAYTON, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H. (Also *Certifying Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts*)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer—

JOHN J. HOLLOWAY, M.B., B.CH., L.M., D.P.H. (Also *Certifying Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts*)

Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare—

MRS. M. MARTIN WILLIAMS, M.B., CH.B.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers—

MARGARET O'CONNOR, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Also *Certifying Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts*)

NEIL I. CONDON, M.B., B.CH., L.M., D.P.H., (Resigned 30/4/60)

MAURICE W. BEAVER, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., (Commenced 1/3/60)

EILEEN L. PARKINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (Commenced 2/5/60)

Public Analyst—*

D. G. ALLEN, B.SC., F.R.I.C.

Dental Surgeon†—

P. W. J. L. THOMPSON, L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng. (*Principal School Dental Officer*)

Assistant Dental Officers (Part Time)—

C. K. WILSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.

MRS. L. A. B. ELLIOTT, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Public Health Inspectors—

H. S. DAVIES (1, 2) (*Chief Inspector*)

T. M. KILYON (1, 2) (*Deputy Chief Inspector*)

E. FOSTER (1, 2, 12)

P. BARTLEY (11)

P. F. CORMACK, (1, 2) (Commenced 1/6/60)

Student Public Health Inspectors—

B. W. KIRKTON

B. S. RUMFORD (Commenced 1/10/60)

Health Visitors‡—

MISS S. M. WEEKS (3, 4, 6) (*Superintendent*)

MISS R. M. BRADY (3, 4, 6)

MRS. N. MOORE (3, 4, 6)

MISS M. FLEMING (3, 4, 6)

MISS F. L. WHITE (3, 5, 6)

MISS G. MOLDER (3, 4, 6)

MISS M. A. SMITH (3, 5, 6) (Resigned 30/4/60)

MRS. J. MUMFORD (3, 4, 6)

Student Health Visitor—

VACANT

Clinic Nurses—

MISS J. HADLEY (7)

MRS. I. W. N. GROTHUSEN (3, 5)

MRS. M. ELLIS (3) (Resigned 30/9/60)
 MISS V. J. COCKLE (3)
 MRS. H. T. BOYNTON (3) (Resigned 30/4/60)
 MRS. P. I. PALMER (3, 5)
 MRS. F. E. SMITH (3) (Commenced 16/5/60)
 MRS. N. M. WALTERS (3) (Commenced 1/10/60)
 MISS J. M. POLLARD (3) (Commenced 1/11/60)

Organiser of Domestic Help—

MRS. I. M. BEATTIE

Mental Welfare Officer —

MRS. K. M. WARD (8) (Also *Authorised Officer*)

Duly Authorised Officer and Mental Welfare Officer —

R. H. JOHNSON (8)

Handicraft Centre Supervisor—

MRS. J. P. LUCK

Welfare Officer—

MISS V. M. HARRISON (9)

Assistant Welfare Officers—

J. D. BENOY (9)
 R. J. HARRIS (9) (Resigned 31/3/60)
 MISS S. E. ASTLEY (9, 10) (Resigned 30/9/60)
 A. A. R. CLAY (9) (Commenced 4/7/60)

Superintendent, Kings Heath Home of Rest—

M. MULLIGAN

Superintendent, “ The Priory ”—

MRS. P. WILLIAMS

Superintendent, “ Barnfield ”—

H. LATTAWAY

Superintendent, “ Nicholls House ”—

MRS. S. CRIST

Superintendent, Whiston Road Home—

MISS E. STAVELEY

Clerks—

H. T. BOSWELL (*Chief Clerk*)
 L. W. GARNER (*Senior Clerk*)
 R. N. RHODES (*Statistical Clerk*) (Transferred to Welfare Section 31/12/60)
 J. K. SWEENEY
 L. BLAKE
 A. M. TIMSON
 C. R. HARTE
 R. T. WALKER

J. J. BARFORD (Also *Relief Authorised Officer*)
 R. A. YATES (Resigned 31/3/60)
 A. J. PEARCE (Commenced 8/8/60)
 MISS P. E. WALDEN
 MRS. M. E. ROGERS
 MISS M. R. NIND
 MISS M. E. SMITH (Resigned 31/8/60)
 MISS J. A. ALLEN (Resigned 30/7/60)
 MISS W. G. BRADBURY (Commenced 3/8/60)
 MISS R. NEWMAN (Commenced 8/8/60)
 MRS. A. U. IRVING (Commenced 15/8/60) (Resigned 30/11/60)
 MRS. M. E. SMITH (Commenced 1/12/60)

Welfare Food Assistants—

MISS L. J. WILSON
 MRS. E. M. SEWELL

Disinfestation Officer—

F. J. R. MISSIN

General Manual Assistant and Motor Driver—

A. J. COWELL

Rat-catcher—

W. E. J. DUNKLEY

The following Officers on the staff of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board rendered part-time service to Northampton County Borough Council :—

ERNEST T. W. STARKIE, M.A., M.B., B.CH., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*Consultant Chest Physician*)

JAMES M. H. MCMURRAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*Chest Physician*)

MISS H. S. REDDISH (*Tuberculosis Almoner*)

*Part-time appointment.

†Mainly for School Dental work; part time devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

‡Health Visitors also undertake school work and tuberculosis visiting under a co-ordinated scheme.

- 1 Public Health Inspector's Certificate.
- 2 Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.
- 3 State Registered Nurse.
- 4 State Certificated Midwife.
- 5 Part I. Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.
- 6 Health Visitor's Certificate.
- 7 Certificate of National Nursery Examination Board.
- 8 Trained in Mental Deficiency and Lunacy.
- 9 Home Teacher's Certificate of College of Teachers of the Blind.
- 10 Diploma in Public Administration.
- 11 Health Inspector's Certificate, Dublin University.
- 12 Smoke Inspector's Certificate

I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

TABLE A

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON

Vital Statistics during 1960 and Previous Years.

Year	ESTIMATED Total Population to Middle of each Year	Live Births			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncor- rected Number	Nett				Non- resi- dents regis- tered in the District	Resi- dents not regis- tered in the District	Under One Year		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate			Number	Rate per 1,000 live Births	Number	Rate
1901	87096	2345	2345	26.9	1269	14.6	62	9	334	142.4	1216	14.0
1911	90152	1930	1931	21.4	1240	13.8	86	46	250	129.5	1200	13.3
1921	92300	1924	1881	20.4	1022	11.1	123	65	124	65.9	964	10.4
1931	92970	1307	1233	13.3	1243	13.4	205	53	87	70.6	1091	11.8
1936	96300	1419	1204	12.5	1448	15.0	298	59	48	39.9	1209	12.6
1937	96360	1518	1197	12.4	1465	15.2	302	54	57	47.6	1217	12.6
1938	96540	1556	1203	12.5	1294	13.4	283	60	56	46.6	1071	11.1
1939	96440	1704	1190	12.3	1458	14.7	368	65	52	41.7	1155	11.6
1940	103700	1847	1229	11.9	1812	17.5	418	52	69	49.0	1446	13.9
1941	108930	2101	1282	11.8	1776	16.3	450	69	91	52.9	1395	12.8
1942	101800	2133	1597	15.7	1468	14.4	362	61	68	42.6	1167	11.5
1943	98150	2244	1761	17.9	1616	16.5	390	64	69	39.2	1290	13.1
1944	100040	2627	2074	20.7	1583	15.8	416	53	96	46.3	1220	12.2
1945	98520	2412	1788	18.1	1586	16.1	382	69	72	40.3	1273	12.9
1946	102760	2847	2111	20.5	1571	15.3	399	59	97	45.9	1231	12.0
1947	104480	3000	2283	21.9	1606	15.4	363	43	76	33.3	1286	12.3
1948	104380	2518	1825	17.5	1543	14.8	401	54	68	37.3	1196	11.5
1949	104300	2377	1646	15.8	1581	15.2	414	92	49	29.8	1259	12.1
1950	105490	2497	1502	14.2	1547	14.7	397	113	28	18.6	1263	12.0
1951	103700	2510	1514	14.6	1668	16.1	391	137	45	29.7	1414	13.6
1952	103700	2583	1467	14.1	1489	14.4	358	91	32	21.8	1222	11.8
1953	104000	2592	1506	14.5	1650	15.9	346	36	35	23.2	1340	12.9
1954	103700	2536	1386	13.4	1566	15.1	376	48	28	20.2	1238	11.9
1955	102800	2472	1353	13.2	1570	15.3	390	56	24	17.7	1236	12.0
1956	101800	2612	1409	13.8	1640	16.1	411	60	34	24.1	1289	12.7
1957	101000	2736	1514	15.0	1581	15.7	408	48	25	16.5	1221	12.1
1958	100700	2864	1573	15.6	1625	16.1	416	118	30	19.1	1327	13.2
1959	100300	2959	1625	16.2	1635	16.3	403	115	38	23.4	1347	13.4
1960	101180	3256	1686	16.7	1606	15.9	431	124	34	20.2	1299	12.8

This Table is arranged to shew the gross births and deaths in Northampton County Borough and the births and deaths properly belonging to the town, with the corresponding rates.

In 1931 and 1939 the death-rates are based on the estimated civil populations supplied by the Registrar-General for that purpose. The population for death-rate calculation in 1939 was 99,290.

Non-civilian deaths are excluded during the years 1939 to 1949.

NOTE: Table B (Cases of Notifiable Diseases) and Table C (Causes of Death) are inserted after page 103.

Statistics and Social Conditions (*continued*)**Summary of Statistics—Northampton County Borough**

Position: Latitude 52° 14' North ; Longitude 0° 54' West

Highest point above sea level is Kettering Road on the County

Borough Boundary 400 feet

Lowest point above sea level is lower part of Bridge Street 193 feet

Elevation of Guildhall above mean sea level 252 feet

Area 6,201 acres (9·7 square miles)

Population :—

Census 1951 104,432

Registrar-General's Estimated Home Population (all ages)

as at 30th June, 1960, including members of Armed

Forces stationed in area 101,180

Number of Separate Dwellings Occupied :—

Census 1951 30,677

According to Rate Books (31st December, 1960) 34,918

Number of Private Households (Census 1951) 32,687

Rateable Value (31st December, 1960) £1,614,465

Estimated Yield of One Penny Rate 1960/61 £6,403

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1960

Births.

		MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Live Births	{ Legitimate	806	759	1,565
	{ Illegitimate	68	53	121
	{ Totals	874	812	1,686
Live Birth-rate per 1,000 Population				16.7
Adjusted Birth-rate (Area Comparability Factor 1.03)				17.2
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of Total Live Births				7.2
		MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Stillbirths	{ Legitimate	18	20	38
	{ Illegitimate	1	1	2
	{ Totals	19	21	40
Stillbirth-rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths				23.2
Total Live and Stillbirths				1,726

Deaths.

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Deaths	657	642	1,299
Death-rate per 1,000 Population			12.8
Adjusted Death-rate (Area Comparability Factor 0.92)			11.8
Infant Deaths (under One Year of Age)			34
Infant Mortality-rate per 1,000 Live Births—Total (34 deaths) ...			20.2
Infant Mortality-rate per 1,000 Live Births—Legitimate			18.4
		(31 deaths)	
Infant Mortality-rate per 1,000 Live Births—Illegitimate			1.8
		(3 deaths)	
Neonatal Mortality-rate (first Four Weeks) per 1,000 Live Births ...			14.8
		(25 deaths)	
Early Neo-natal Mortality-rate (first week) per 1,000 Total Live Births (23 deaths)			13.6
Perinatal Mortality-rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined) per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths			36.5
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)			0
Maternal Mortality-rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths			0.0
Cancer Deaths			237
Cancer Mortality-rate per 1,000 population			2.34

Population. (Table A, page 14). The Registrar-General estimated the home population at all ages of Northampton County Borough as at 30th June, 1960, to be 101,180, which is 880 more than his estimate for mid-year 1959.

The natural increase of the population, *i.e.*, the surplus of registered live births over deaths, was 387, or 3.82 per thousand living.

Table A gives the population figures from 1901 onwards.

Statistics and Social Conditions (*continued*)

Births. 1,686 live births (874 males, 812 females) were registered, giving a birth-rate of 16·7 per thousand of the estimated civilian population, compared with 17·1 for England and Wales.

Table 1 gives the birth-rates for the last decennium compared with those for England and Wales.

TABLE 1. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1951—1960.
LIVE BIRTH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
England and Wales ...	15·5	15·3	15·5	15·2	15·0	15·7	16·1	16·4	16·5	17·1
Northampton	14·6	14·1	14·5	13·4	13·2	13·8	15·0	15·6	16·2	16·7

The adjusted birth-rate for Northampton County Borough (calculated by multiplying the crude rate by the Registrar-General's area comparability factor of 1·03) was 17·2.

121 (7·2 per cent.) of the live births were illegitimate. In England and Wales the percentage was 5·4. The percentages for the last ten years are shewn in Table 2.

TABLE 2. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1951—1960.
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
England and Wales ...	4·8	4·6	4·6	4·6	4·5	4·6	4·6	4·9	5·1	5·4
Northampton	5·8	5·5	5·6	6·4	6·3	6·1	6·4	7·1	6·9	7·2

Deaths. 1,299 deaths (657 males, 642 females) were registered, equal to a death-rate of 12·8, compared with 11·5 for England and Wales. Table 3 gives the local and national death-rates for the last ten years.

TABLE 3. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950—1960.
DEATH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
England and Wales ...	12·5	11·3	11·4	11·3	11·7	11·7	11·5	11·7	11·6	11·5
Northampton	13·6	11·8	12·9	11·9	12·0	12·7	12·1	13·2	13·4	12·8

Statistics and Social Conditions (*continued*)

949 (73·1 per cent.) of the deaths related to elderly persons aged sixty-five years and upwards.

The adjusted death-rate for Northampton County Borough (calculated by multiplying the crude rate by the area comparability factor of 0·92) was 11·8.

Table C at the end of this report, giving the causes of death in age-periods, was compiled from information supplied by the Registrar-General.

State of Employment. At the commencement of 1960, employment generally was good and this continued for the greater part of the year. In the latter months, however, some workers resident in Northampton but employed at establishments outside the County Borough were affected to some extent by underemployment caused by the recession in the motor car industry. All the workers concerned were, however, employed not less than four days per week and they only represented a small percentage of the insured *population. No firms in the County Borough of Northampton were affected by this underemployment. Apart from this short-time the actual numbers of persons wholly unemployed in December, 1960, were the lowest recorded since July, 1956, at 0·3 per cent of the insured *population.

The demands for labour were high for most of the year but somewhat lower in the latter months although there were still 968 current vacancies at the end of December (men 360, women 260, boys 185 and girls 163).

*Women aged 15 to 60 years, and men aged 15 to 65 years.

Meteorology. (Table 4, page 19). The total rainfall for 1960 was 33·60 inches, *i.e.*, 12·80 inches more than in 1959 and 8·53 inches above the average (25·07) for the past fifty-six years, 1904 to 1959 inclusive. The wettest month was October and the driest April. The heaviest fall occurred on 23rd June when 0·90 inches were registered. The number of days on which 0·01 inch or more rain fell was 211.

The highest shade temperature recorded was 84·5°F. on 19th June. The lowest reading of the thermometer was 23·0°F. on 13th January. There were 48 cold nights, *i.e.*, nights when the temperature fell to 32°F. (freezing point) or below.

The prevailing wind was north-west on 108 days, south-west on 106, south-east on 89, and north-east on 63.

Other Statistics. The notes on infant and maternal mortality, stillbirths, notifiable and other diseases, housing conditions, and other statistics usually included in the annual report, will be found under the headings referring to these matters.

Attention is also directed to the statistics on page 16, to Table A on page 14, and to Tables B and C at the end of this report.

TABLE 4. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1960. METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

MONTH	RAINFALL				TEMPERATURE					DIRECTION OF WIND				
	Total Inches	Greatest in 24 hours		Days on which 0.01 in. or more fell	Mean	Maximum		Minimum		No. of Nights at or below 32 deg. F.	SW. Quadrant including W. days	SE. Quadrant including S. days	NE. Quadrant including E. days	NW. Quadrant including N. days
		Depth	Date			Deg.	Date	Deg.	Date					
January	3.12	0.75	24	23	38.6	53.5	23	23.0	13	14	8	5	4	14
February	1.75	0.33	25	16	39.4	60.0	28	25.0	16	12	6	6	8	9
March	1.25	0.35	29	12	43.4	60.0	24	29.0	8	3	2	18	9	2
April	0.66	0.15	2	12	49.0	65.5	21	30.0	17	2	8	5	8	9
May	1.14	0.77	12	7	55.1	75.5	8	34.0	1	—	6	9	11	5
June	3.22	0.90	23	9	61.8	84.5	19	43.5	14	—	10	7	6	7
July	3.76	0.75	19	20	58.0	74.0	16	46.0	22	—	18	2	2	9
August	3.48	0.40	7	19	59.1	76.0	21	43.0	11	—	14	1	3	13
September	3.73	0.70	22	16	54.8	75.0	11	37.5	25	—	5	9	2	14
October	5.70	0.60	31	27	49.1	64.5	2	32.0	12	1	1	16	3	11
November	2.98	0.60	17	27	44.0	58.0	1	29.0	7	5	14	9	1	6
December	2.81	0.65	3	23	38.9	54.0	3	24.0	12	11	14	2	6	9
Year 1960	33.60	0.90	June 23	211	49.3	84.5	June 19	23.0	Jan. 13	48	106	89	63	108

II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Health Staff. A list of the officers of the Health Department appears on pages 11 to 13.

The staff employed in the school health service is listed in the Annual Report upon the School Health Service on page 85.

Treatment Centres and Clinics. A list is given below of clinics, etc., in Northampton County Borough on 31st December, 1960 :—

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre.

Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, or by appointment.

Those patients booked for confinement at the Barratt Maternity Home attend the Barratt Home Ante-natal Clinic; patients booked for St. Edmund's Hospital attend the Ante-natal Clinic at that hospital: these Ante-natal Clinics are under the control of the Northampton and District Hospital Management Committee.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

- (1) Abington Avenue (Congregational Church Rooms).
Thursdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (2) Broadmead (Baptist Church Rooms).
Mondays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (3) Dallington (Spencer-Dallington Community Centre).
Mondays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (4) Doddridge Memorial (Congregational Church Rooms).
Wednesdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (5) Far Cotton (St. Mary's Church Rooms).
Mondays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (6) Kings Heath (St. Augustine's Church Hall).
Thursdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (7) Kingsley Park (Methodist Church Rooms).
Mondays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (8) Kingsthorpe (Baptist Church Rooms).
Tuesdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (9) St. David's (Church Rooms).
Fridays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (10-11-12-13 and 14)
St. Giles' Street (Infant Welfare Centre).
Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays,
2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (15) Wheatfield Road (Abington Community Centre).
Fridays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.

(With the exception of (10)–(14) above, all these centres are held on hired premises).

General Provision of Health Services (*continued*)

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION CLINICS

(1-2 and 3)

St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre.

Tuesdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m. (Children under five years of age).

Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Smallpox vaccination by appointment. (Children under five years of age).

Fridays, 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. Poliomyelitis immunisation.

(4) Broadmead (Baptist Church Rooms).

First Tuesday in every month 2 to 4 p.m. (Children under five years of age).

(5) Doddridge Memorial (Congregational Church Rooms).

First Friday in every month 2 to 4 p.m. (Children under five years of age).

(6) Far Cotton (St. Mary's Church Rooms).

Third Friday in every month 2 to 4 p.m. (Children under five years of age).

(7) Kings Heath (St. Augustine's Church Hall).

Second Friday in every month 2 to 4 p.m. (Children under five years of age).

(8) Kingsthorpe (Baptist Church Rooms).

Second Friday in every month 2 to 4 p.m. (Children under five years of age).

(9) School Clinic, King Street. School children by appointment.

DENTAL CLINIC

School Clinic, King Street. By appointment.

EYE CLINIC

School Clinic, King Street. By appointment.

★ ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

Northampton General Hospital. School cases referred by Ophthalmic Surgeon.

★ EAR NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

Northampton General Hospital. By appointment.

★ ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC

Manfield Orthopædic Clinic, Hazelwood Road. By appointment.

SPEECH CLINIC

28 Billing Road. By appointment.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

28 Billing Road. By appointment.

★ CHEST CLINIC (TUBERCULOSIS)

Chest Clinic, 11 St. Matthew's Parade.

Routine sessions: Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. and Mondays from 2 p.m.

Session for workers: Mondays from 5.30 p.m.

Sessions for diagnosis cases: Wednesdays and Fridays from 9.30 a.m.

Sessions for contacts, etc.: Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 2 p.m.

General Provision of Health Services (*continued*)

Session for B.C.G. vaccinations: Fridays from 2 p.m.

Sessions for miniature X-ray examination (to which any member of the public can be admitted) :—

Tuesdays, 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

Wednesdays, 6 to 7.30 p.m.

Fridays, 9 to 10 a.m.

Domiciliary visits : By arrangement with the Consultant Chest Physician.

* VENEREAL DISEASES

Treatment Centre, Northampton General Hospital.

Males—Wednesdays 2 p.m.; Fridays 5 p.m.

Females—Mondays 5 p.m.; Fridays 2 p.m.

* Clinics under the control of the Northampton and District Hospital Management Committee.

National Health Service. The proposals of Northampton County Borough Council under the National Health Service Act, 1946, were approved by the Minister of Health during 1948. Modifications were made in 1950, 1952, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1959, and were recorded in the Annual Health Reports for these years.

The following supplementations to the existing proposals under the National Health Service Act, 1946, were approved by the Minister of Health during 1960:—

Section 26 (Vaccination and Immunisation).

Extending the arrangements for vaccination against poliomyelitis by offering it to all persons who have not at the time of their application for vaccination reached the age of forty years (*See page 49*).

Section 28 (Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care).

A chiropody service be established for the elderly enabling them to receive treatment.

A chiropody service for expectant mothers whereby they may have the charge reduced or waived where hardship can be proved (*See page 24*).

Section 28 (Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care).

Provision of services to meet the needs of the mentally disordered in the community and to make the services known and available to those who are in need of them (*See pages 64 to 70*).

Home Nursing. This service is provided by the Northampton Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing on behalf of the Council under Section 25 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. There were 12 whole-time and 12 part-time nurses on the staff at the end of the year.

Total number of cases	1,403
Total number of visits by nurses	55,707
Number of injections given	18,014*
Number of visits to persons over 65 years of age	43,742
Number of visits to children aged five years and under	111

*The reduction in this figure is no doubt associated with modern advancement in oral administration of certain drugs which previously required injections.

General Provision of Health Services (*continued*)

Liaison Arrangements. (Circular L.H.A.L. 2/59).

All discharges of patients from maternity units are notified to the general medical practitioner concerned and the Medical Officer of Health. From these notifications the general medical practitioner and the health visitor take the necessary action relative to visits and advice and concerning additional visits by the home nursing service and the employment of home helps.

Very similar arrangements hold with regard to any patient discharged from hospital, but only at the special request of the hospital, and this includes children. From a reference to "Home Nursing" on page 22 it will be noted that the number of visits to children aged five years and under is 111 (234 for 1959).

Ambulance Services. This service is undertaken on behalf of the Health Committee by the Watch and Fire Service Committee and the officer in charge is the Chief Fire Officer. The service covers infectious disease cases as well as general ambulance work and accidents and the following summarises the work carried out:—

	AMBULANCES	CARS	TOTALS
Vehicles on 31/12/60	7	1	8
Journeys	7,807	7,895	15,702
Patients carried	13,163	14,407	27,570
Accidents and other emergency journeys included above	1,066	26	1,092
Total mileage	55,589	65,101	120,690

Of the total mileage of 120,690, journeys within the County Borough amounted to 71,557 miles and those to destinations outside to 49,133. There were 409 journeys of 50 miles or more which accounted for 39,858 miles of the 49,133.

The 1960 mileage of 120,690 compares with 117,530 in 1959.

The average monthly mileage in 1960 was 10,058, compared with 9,794, in 1959.

On 31st December, 1960, the paid whole-time drivers and attendants numbered 12, plus one Control Room Attendant.

Two of the seven ambulances mentioned above can be used either as ambulances or as sitting case cars.

Whenever possible, railway facilities were used for the longer journeys. There were 88 such journeys in 1960, totalling 10,861 miles.

There were 351 persons conveyed by motor ambulance or sitting case car at the request of the Ministry of Pensions or the Ministry of Health to artificial limb and appliance centres, mainly at Leicester, involving 85 journeys and a mileage of 6,370.

Convalescence. In accordance with the Council's scheme under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, five persons received recuperative convalescence for two weeks. They were assessed to contribute towards the cost according to their means and were sent to the following homes :—

Hertfordshire Sea-Side Convalescent Home, St. Leonard's-on-Sea	3
W.V.S. Holiday Home, "Elmleigh," Dallington, Northampton...	2

General Provision of Health Services (*continued*)

Chiropody. A chiropody service was commenced on 1st April, 1960, for the elderly (restricted to men and women of 65 and 60 years of age and over respectively). The service is in the form of financial assistance to the Northampton Old People's Voluntary Welfare Committee to enable it to maintain the chiropody service for old people to receive treatment up to a maximum of four times a year. The Chiropodist is paid at the rate of 7s. 6d. per visit, the patient paying 2s. 6d. Each patient must consult his or her own doctor in the first instance and accept his advice as to the necessity for chiropody treatment.

An arrangement is also in being between local chiropodists and the Local Authority whereby expectant mothers pay the full charge subject to this being waived or reduced in any individual cases where hardship can be proved.

Domestic Help. The following information relates to the working of the Domestic Help Scheme under Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 :—

Administrative staff on 31st December, 1960 :—

Organiser	1	}	2
Clerk	1		

Home helps employed on 31st December, 1960 :—

Whole time (permanent staff)	5	}	60
Part time (temporary staff)	55		

Cases helped :—

Maternity (including expectant mothers) ...	58	}	390
Tuberculosis	2		
Chronic sick (including aged and infirm) ...	275		
Registered blind	15		
Acute illness and others	40		

Cases where no help was available 120

Visits by Organiser 155

Under the approved scheme, help can be provided for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age. Application is made to the Medical Officer of Health. Charges appropriate to the means of the user are made in accordance with a local scale.

Mental Health Services. The Health Committee, through the Health Services Sub-Committee (*see* page 10), are responsible for the administration of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

The report for 1960 is incorporated in this volume (*see* Section IX. on pages 64 to 70).

School Health Service. The Medical Officer of Health is also Principal School Medical Officer. The Annual Report upon the School Health Service is published on pages 83 to 103 and gives particulars of the staff employed and the work done during 1960.

Welfare Services. Reference should be made to Section X. on pages 71 to 81.

General Provision of Health Services (*continued*)

Children's Homes, etc. The following work was performed by the Health Department for the Children Committee :—

Visits by Medical Officers to Children's Homes	42
Number of examinations of children in Homes	104

Laboratory Facilities. The work in connection with water and food or the control of epidemic diseases, etc., is performed in the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital, free of charge to the Local Authority.

Nursing Homes. On 31st December, 1960, one nursing home was on the register kept under Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936, viz :—

HOME	REGISTERED FOR
St. Matthew's Nursing Home, 29/31 St. Matthew's Parade	22 patients (not more than 4 to be maternity cases)

Two nursing homes were exempted from registration under Section 192 of the Public Health Act, 1936, viz :—

HOME	ACCOMMODATION
Bethany Homestead Nursing Home	46 beds (<i>see</i> page 74)
St. Saviour's Home	15 maternity beds

Health Education. In accordance with the Minister's request in paragraph (4) of circular 1/61, the following information is given relative to health education :—

Mothers attending child welfare clinics are instructed and advised by doctors and health visitors of the Health Department staff on a variety of health education subjects.

Lectures and talks were also given by members of the staff for the benefit of groups of interested persons or organisations. Two officers gave 2 talks in this way to audiences totalling about 85.

Contributions to Various Organisations, etc. Below is a list of annual grants and contributions made by the Council, through the Health Committee, to various organisations, etc., operating in the field of public health and welfare :—

ORGANISATION	ANNUAL AMOUNT £ s. d.	OBSERVATION
<i>Paid through Local Health Authority Account</i>		
National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare	10 10 0	Annual affiliation fee
Northampton Maternity and Infant Welfare Voluntary Association	100 0 0	Annual grant
Northampton Women's Welfare Association ...	15 0 0	Annual grant
Central Midwives Board	63 12 10	Apportioned contri- bution for 1959/60
National Association for Mental Health	5 5 0	Annual grant
Carried forward ...	£194 7 10	

General Provision of Health Services (*continued*)

Brought forward ...	£194	7	10	
Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases Case Committee	250	0	0	Annual Grant
<i>Paid through Welfare Account</i>				
Bethany Homestead ...	700	0	0	Annual grant
Northampton Council of Social Service	300	0	0	Annual grant <i>re</i> St. George's Homestead
Southern Regional Association for the Blind	26	0	0	Apportioned contribution for 1959/60
National Library for the Blind	62	10	0	Annual contribution based on readers
Northamptonshire and Rutland Mission to the Deaf	500	0	0	Annual grant
Midland Regional Association for the Deaf	5	5	0	Annual affiliation fee
Total	£2,038	2	10	

Legislation in Force. The list of Local Acts and Orders and General Adoptive Acts relating to public health (Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, having been repealed and re-enacted as Section 22 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955) set out on pages 28 and 29 of the 1953 Report, continues in force in the County Borough, as do the following Byelaws:—

BYELAWS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:—

- Tents, Vans, Sheds, and Similar Structures used for Human Habitation (1914 and 1932).
- Luggage Porters and Light Porters (1924).
- Pleasure Grounds, etc. (1926 and 1933).
- New Streets (1927 and 1932).
- Nursing Homes (1929 and 1932).
- Imposing on Occupier duties in connection with Removal of House Refuse (1932).
- Common Lodging Houses (1932).
- Parking Places (1955, 1957 and 1958)
- Baths, Wash-houses, etc. (1937).
- Nuisances from Snow, Filth, Ashes, etc., Keeping of Animals (1939).
- Cemeteries (1947).
- Hackney Carriages (1948 and 1951).
- Building (1954) and First Supplement: "Smoke Prevention" (1957) as amended by Supplement 9/2/60.

BYELAWS UNDER LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1933:—

- Good Rule and Government (1960)

BYELAWS UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACT:—

- Slaughterhouses (1887, 1929, and 1932).
- Handling, Wrapping, and Delivery of Food; Sale and Exposure for Sale in Open Air (1950).
- General and Covered Markets (1952).

III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Water Supply. Particulars relating to the waterworks at Ravensthorpe, Hollowell and Pitsford and the sources of the public water supply of Northampton County Borough and district have been given in previous reports. The water is treated with charcoal for undesirable flavour, filtered, and chlorinated, so that it reaches a high degree of bacteriological purity. Activated carbon is also available for use at the Ravensthorpe works, if required.

A water softening plant has been installed at Pitsford and has reduced the hardness of the water from 250 to 120 parts per million.

This water undertaking is managed by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board, of which Northampton County Borough is a constituent authority.

It must be made quite clear, however, that under Section 28 of the Water Act, 1945, it is the duty of every local authority to take from time to time such steps as may be necessary for ascertaining the sufficiency and wholesomeness of water supplies within their district, etc.

102 samples collected from various points of supply within the County Borough were submitted for bacteriological examination and a satisfactory report was received in every instance.

The average daily consumption of water in the County Borough is estimated to be 40 gallons per head of the population.

Only eleven houses are not supplied direct from the public mains.

Drainage and Sewerage. Chiefly as a result of rat complaints, existing drains are tested and repaired under the supervision of the district public health inspectors, new drainage and reconstructions being the responsibility of the Engineer, as also is sewage disposal.

There are still a few properties on the outskirts of the County Borough not connected to the main sewerage system.

Reference was made in previous reports to the opening of the new Sewage Purification Works at Great Billing. It is estimated that the dry weather flow of sewage to the Works averages 5·5 million gallons per day and the maximum rate of flow in storm approximately 40 million gallons per day.

Public Cleansing. This continues to be efficiently carried out under the direction of the Engineer. Collections of household refuse and salvage are made twice weekly.

Dustbins are provided by the Local Authority for the use of householders, free of charge, under Section 75 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Sanitary Circumstances (*continued*)

District Inspection. Table 5, below, summarises the work of the public health inspectors. 11,082 inspections and visits were made during 1960.

TABLE 5. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1960.
SUMMARY OF ROUTINE WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

NATURE OF VISIT, INSPECTION, ETC.	Number of Visits, etc.
<i>General Sanitation</i>	
Water supply	102
Drainage	813
Stables and piggeries	8
Offensive trades	19
Houses let in lodgings	4
Tents, vans, sheds, etc.	7
Factories	138
Workplaces	41
Outworkers	0
Public conveniences	0
Cinemas, theatres, etc.	0
Accumulations of refuse, etc.	0
Rodent control	344
Smoke abatement	150
Schools	2
Shops	7
Swimming baths	0
Canal boats	0
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	1758
Pet animals	22
<i>Housing</i>	
Under Public Health Acts :—	
Houses inspected	354
Revisits	960
Under Housing Acts :—	
Houses inspected	452
Revisits	1390
Under Rent Act, 1957:—	
Houses inspected	12
Revisits	10
Overcrowding :—	
Houses inspected	36
Revisits	23
New cases of overcrowding discovered	6
<i>Disinfestation</i>	
Verminous houses treated	38
Revisits to above houses	17
<i>Notifiable Diseases</i>	
Inquiries into cases	165
Revisits	64

Continued on next page.

Sanitary Circumstances (*continued*)TABLE 5—*continued*.

NATURE OF VISIT, INSPECTION, ETC.	Number of Visits, etc.
<i>Meat and Food Inspection</i>	
Inspection of meat :—	
Visits to slaughterhouses	2847
Visits to shops and stalls	11
Visits to other premises	16
Visits to :—	
Butchers	112
Fishmongers and poulterers	27
Fried fish shops	12
Grocers	240
Greengrocers and fruiterers	28
Dairies and milk distributors	32
Ice cream premises	34
Food preparing premises	13
Bakehouses	37
Licensed premises	2
Market stalls	159
Restaurants, canteens, etc.	125
Street vendors and hawkers	7
Confectioners	59
Miscellaneous food visits	385
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957	0
Seizure certificates issued	0
Surrender notes issued	3338
<i>Samples Taken</i>	
Food and drugs	137
Milk (Statutory tests)	224
Milk for tubercle bacilli	0
Ice cream	0
Other food for bacteriological examination	0
Swabs of equipment in food premises	0
Fertilisers and feeding stuffs	0
Swimming bath water	0
Water from Town mains	102
Water from wells	0
<i>Notices Served</i>	
Informal notices :—	
Served	128
Complied with	57
Outstanding at end of year	10
Statutory notices :—	
Served	66
Complied with	59
Outstanding at end of year	35
<i>Summary</i>	
Total number of inspections and visits	11082

Sanitary Circumstances (*continued*)

Smoke Abatement and Atmospheric Pollution. During the past year it has not proved necessary to take any formal action in respect of the emission of dark smoke or grit. As the occasion demanded visits were made to various industrial premises and improvement effected by interviews and discussions with the management and their employees about their problems. Advice was offered and accepted. Installation of mechanical stokers in connection with the burning of bituminous fuel and conversion of plant for the burning of oil have greatly assisted in the reduction of smoke emitted to the atmosphere.

Plans deposited with the building inspector giving information of intended installation of new fuel burning appliances in connection with industrial premises have been examined to control the height and position of the chimney stacks in relation to the surrounding neighbourhood as provided for under Section 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, but prior approval has not been given in respect of the fuel burning appliances and ancillary equipment.

A large percentage of the smoke emitted to the atmosphere during the winter months is from domestic appliances and will so continue until effectually controlled.

Much could be done if the public could be encouraged to replace old fashioned fire grates with new approved grates capable of burning the many excellent solid smokeless fuels now obtainable. The price of the fuels in comparison to coal is a deterrent and old prejudices are difficult to overcome.

Swimming Baths. In accordance with the Minister's request in paragraph (12) of Circular 1/61 the following information is given relative to public swimming baths in the district:—

Northampton has adequate swimming facilities, both indoor and open-air. The Public Baths, Upper Mounts, is a modern establishment, whilst the open-air swimming pool, known as Midsummer Meadow Baths, is a large sheet of water with pleasant surroundings.

The method of treatment at the Upper Mounts (indoor) Baths is by pressure sand filters with a turnover period of three hours with chlorination and chemical treatment. At the Midsummer Meadow (open-air) Baths, heated water from the nearby Electricity Power Station is drawn through a Micro Strainer giving an approximate turnover period of twelve hours; chlorination and chemical treatment is also adopted.

In Northampton, there is also an indoor bath at Barry Road School and a private open-air bath at the Town and County Grammar School for Boys.

Disinfestation Service. Insect problems of all types are dealt with by the municipal disinfestation service. Gammexane and D.D.T. compositions are used and applied by a 30 lb. pressure spray and powder blower. Bedding, etc., is dealt with in a steam disinfector.

Charges: For ordinary dwellinghouses, a flat rate of five shillings per room, with a maximum charge of £2 per house. For infestations of bed bugs and fleas, which are certified by the public health inspectors as requiring attention in the public interest, no charge is made.

Sanitary Circumstances (*continued*)

Treatment of business premises is carried out by contract or after survey and estimate of cost has been prepared for special solutions which may have to be purchased or made up to deal with the particular problem.

The information below regarding the eradication of bed bugs is set out in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

- (1) During 1960, infestations of bed bugs were found in 2 Council houses and 5 other houses.
- (2) Methods of disinfection employed—*see first paragraph*.
- (3) The furniture and effects of tenants from 8 bug-infested houses were treated prior to removal to Council houses.
- (4) The work of disinfection is carried out by the Disinfection Officer under the supervision of the public health inspectors.
- (5) Remedial measures are explained to tenants when premises are treated, so as to prevent re-infestation.

Canal Boats. The following is extracted from the annual report under Section 249 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, prepared for the Ministry of Health :—

Owing to the acute shortage in the staff of public health inspectors, it was not possible for any time to be devoted to this work.

The number of boats on the register believed to be in use is three.

No cases of infectious disease were notified and no boats were detained for disinfection.

Factories. The following table 6 gives particulars of premises on the register and work done under the Factories Act, 1937, in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

TABLE 6. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1960.
ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1.—*Inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.*

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority ...	65	—	—	—
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	592	105	—	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises, but including electrical stations, institutions, and sites of building operations and works of engineering construction)	41	41	—	—
TOTALS	698	146	—	—

Sanitary Circumstances (*continued*)TABLE 6—*continued*.2.—*Cases in which defects were found.*

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	10	12	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	16	9	—	8	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	27	22	—	8	—

3.—*Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).*

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list	Cases of default in sending lists	Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making, etc., of wearing apparel	70	—	—	—	—	—
Box making	3	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	73	—	—	—	—	—

Sanitary Circumstances (*continued*)

Offensive Trades. At the end of December, 1960, there were four names on the list of proprietors of offensive trades (Section 107, Public Health Act, 1936), viz :—

Fat melter	1
Rag and bone dealers	2
Tripe boiler, fat melter, and gut scraper	1

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. There is now no public caravan site in the County Borough, but one site is licensed under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the use of two movable trailer caravans. Municipal car parks are occasionally used by variety artistes and circus performers.

Caravans have been observed near Boughton Green Road on land adjacent to a disused registered caravan site. This site will be built on very shortly and it is hoped the caravans will be excluded because no proper sanitary arrangements have been made.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials. No flock is manufactured in Northampton, but eleven premises where flock is used are registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951. No samples were taken.

Pet Animals. Eight shops were licensed as pet shops. In each case the premises were visited by the public health inspectors and reported on regarding accommodation and general welfare of the animals kept.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs. Due to staff shortage this work has been temporarily undertaken by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Rodent Control. The full-time Rat-catcher works under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector. His advice and help are at the service of the occupier of any dwellinghouse, free of charge, whereas a charge is made in respect of business premises.

Only poisons approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are used.

1,323 visits were made by the Rat-catcher in addition to 344 visits by public health inspectors. There were 211 poison baitings and 1,357 rat bodies were picked up.

A sewer treatment, based on the 1958 test baiting, was carried out in March, 1960. In this treatment, 982 manholes were baited and 716 had baits taken.

In a further treatment carried out in October, 954 manholes were treated and 710 had baits taken.

In the October treatment Ready Mixed Warfarin (·025%) specially prepared with attractants and stabiliser was used for the first time. Eight ounces were put in each manhole on the first day, which was re-visited on the fourth day and if a complete take was recorded sixteen ounces were put down. If only a part take, it was topped up. The next visit was on the eighth day when thirty-two ounces were put down for complete takes and partial takes topped up.

The gangs were visited whilst working and each reported instances of seeing dead rats in the manholes on the eighth day. This can be looked upon as an indication of the effectiveness of the treatment. An examination of the analysis of the treatment revealed that 461 manholes which shewed a complete take by the fourth day, shewed no takes or partial takes for the eighth day. This is a good indication, not only of the effectiveness of the poison but of the method of baiting. On the previous treatment with zinc phosphide this only occurred on 47 occasions. 186 manholes shewed complete takes on the fourth and eighth days, previously this figure was 554, undoubtedly due to the fact that on the first two visits prebait and not poison was used.

IV.—HOUSING

Council Houses. The present position of the municipal housing schemes is given below :—

Number of Council houses completed during 1960	210
Total number of houses erected for the Corporation up to 31st December, 1960 (exclusive of 250 temporary bungalows, and houses sold to tenants)	8,329

Other Houses. The following private building operations relating to housing, plans for which had been approved by the Council, were carried out during the year :—

New dwellinghouses (private enterprise)	335
Conversion of houses into flats (number of family units)	44
Alterations and extensions to dwellinghouses	141
New private garages	351
Maisonettes (Units)	9
Bank Clearing House with dwelling	1
Conversion of garage to house	1

Individual Unfit Houses.

Number of Demolition Orders made in respect of houses represented during year	10
Number of Closing Orders made in respect of houses represented during year	31
Number of houses where action was under consideration at end of year	7
	—
Total number of houses represented during year	48
Number of houses outstanding from previous years	35
	—
Total number of houses to be dealt with	83

Number dealt with during year

(a) Demolished	1
(b) Closed	<u>41</u>
(c) Total	42
	—
Number remaining to be dealt with	41

Position at end of year of houses remaining to be dealt with

(a) To be demolished	18
(b) To be closed	<u>23</u>
(c) Total	41

(See also Rehousing, on page 37).

Housing (*continued*)**Unfit Corporation Owned Houses.**

Number of Certificates of Unfitness submitted during year ...	19
Number of houses outstanding from previous years	31

Total number to be demolished	50
Number demolished during year	5

Number remaining to be demolished at end of year	45
--	----

Position at end of year of houses remaining to be demolished

(a) Number closed pending demolition	31
(b) Number still occupied	14

(c) Total	45
-----------------	----

(See also Rehousing, on page 37).

Slum Clearance. The following tabulations shew the position at the end of the year relative to slum clearance:—

Northampton C.B. (Althorp Street and Herbert Street) Clearance Area, 1957

Houses demolished during year	33
Houses closed during year pending demolition	4
Houses demolished in previous years	19
Houses still occupied at end of year	0

Total number of houses in area	56
--------------------------------------	----

Northampton C.B. (St. John's Place) Clearance Area, 1958

Houses demolished during year	27
Houses closed during year pending demolition	0
Houses demolished in previous years	0
Houses still occupied at end of year	0

Total number of houses in area	27
--------------------------------------	----

Northampton C.B. (Fort Street and Moat Street) Clearance Area, 1960

Houses demolished during year	0
Houses closed during year, pending demolition	7
Houses closed in previous years, not yet demolished	12
Houses still occupied at end of year	56

Total number of houses in area	75
--------------------------------------	----

Northampton C.B. (Little Cross Street) Clearance Area, 1960

Houses demolished during year	0
House closed during year, pending demolition	0
Houses closed in previous years, not yet demolished	0
Houses still occupied at end of year	3

Total number of houses in area	3
--------------------------------------	---

Housing (*continued*)

Rehousing. The following shews the rehousing carried out during the year:—

	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
Rehoused from individual unfit houses	126	39
Rehoused from unfit Corporation owned houses	49	15
Rehoused from Clearance area houses	25	10
Totals	200	64

Repairs to Property. Table 5 (page 28) gives particulars of the work of the public health inspectors relative to housing.

Property repairs are dealt with under the nuisance sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, 128 informal and 66 statutory notices being served. 10 informal and 35 statutory notices were outstanding at the end of 1960.

Legal proceedings were resorted to on two occasions. In the first instance a house owner was given 56 days to carry out repairs. These repairs were not carried out and therefore a further summons was taken out against the owner. This time the house owner asked for and was granted 28 days to carry out the repairs, and the hearing was adjourned. Once again the owner failed to carry out the repairs and at the rehearing of the summons was fined £5 with £3 3s. 0d. costs, and ordered to carry out the repairs. The repairs were completed before the adjourned hearing, when the Court granted an absolute discharge, and awarded the Corporation £2 2s. 0d. costs.

In the other case the house owner was ordered by the Magistrates to carry out the repairs within 56 days and was also ordered to pay £7 15s. 0d. costs. Repairs had not been completed by the end of the year.

Rent Act, 1957.

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	6
Number outstanding from previous year	0
	— 6
Number of applications withdrawn	0
	— 6
Number of schedules of disrepair prepared	6
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	2
Number of Undertakings accepted	2
	— 4
Number outstanding at end of year	1
Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled during year...	1

Overcrowding. Cases of overcrowding continue to be brought to notice. There were 8 known cases, involving 53 persons, at the end of 1960, most of them being of a minor character when measured by legal standards (Section 77, Housing Act, 1957).

Housing (*continued*)

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses. On 11th January, 1961, the waiting list for Council houses comprised 1,086 applicants, classified as follows :—

In rooms, no children	91
In rooms, one child	162
In rooms, two or more children	71
Single persons	68
Tenants of houses	478
Resident outside the County Borough	114
Applicants for flats	97
Applicants awaiting marriage	5
Total	<hr/> 1,086 <hr/>

Housing Statistics. The particulars for 1960 are set out below in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

1.—*Inspection of Dwellinghouses.*

(1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	806
(2) Number of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable expense	48
(3) Number of unfit Corporation owned houses in respect of which Certificates of Unfitness were submitted	19
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	128

2.—*Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	57
--	----

3.—*Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	66
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	59
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

B.—Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 35 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	10
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	31

Housing (*continued*)

(4) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were substituted for Demolition Orders	0
(5) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Undertakings to repair were accepted	0

C.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4.—*Housing Act, 1957.—Part IV.—Overcrowding.*

A.—(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	8
(2) Number of persons dwelling therein	53†
B.—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	6
C.—(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	9
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	65†
D.—Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
E.—Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	‡

† Equivalent number of units = $47\frac{1}{2}$ and $52\frac{1}{2}$ respectively.

‡ See paragraph on “ Overcrowding ” on page 37.

Other Housing Matters. Reference should be made to Section III. “ Sanitary Circumstances ” for other information bearing on housing.

The estimated number of inhabited dwellings in the County Borough on 31st December, 1960, was 34,918. For a population of 101,180 this is equivalent to an average of 2·9 persons per dwelling.

It is recorded that 2,272 questionnaires were answered for the Town Clerk’s Department under the Land Charges Act, 1925.

V.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk and Dairies. At the end of 1960, the following entries were in the register kept under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959:—

Dairy premises	3
Milk distributors	143

Designated Milk. The following licences under the various Special Designations Regulations were in operation at the end of 1960 :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk

Dealer's licence authorising the use of the special designation "tuberculin tested" (including two bottling establishments)	29
---	----

Pasteurised Milk

Dealer's (pasteuriser's) licence authorising the use of the special designation "pasteurised"	3
Dealer's licence authorising the use of the special designation "pasteurised"	134

Sterilised Milk

Dealer's licence authorising the use of the special designation "sterilised"	104
--	-----

224 samples of milk were submitted for examination, *viz* : 75 tuberculin tested (pasteurised), 99 pasteurised, and 50 sterilised.

All the pasteurised and tuberculin tested (pasteurised) samples were submitted to the phosphatase test and reached the required standard. All the samples of sterilised milk were subjected to the turbidity test and were satisfactory.

Tubercle Bacilli in Milk. No samples of ordinary raw milk were submitted for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Food Premises. The estimated number of food premises in the County Borough is as follows :—

Grocers and dairy shops	433
Butchers	145
Fishmongers and poulterers	44
Greengrocers	108
Bread and flour confectioners	55
Confectioners	91
Chemists	44
Restaurants, cafes, etc.	109
Licensed premises	308
Other food shops	91
Total	<u>1,428</u>

Inspection and Supervision of Food (*continued*)

Of these, 555 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. There are also 3 dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. Due to the acute shortage of public health inspectors none of these premises was subjected to routine inspection.

During the year, 7 butchers premises and 33 ice cream premises were registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Meat and Food Inspection. (Tables 7 and 8). There was an overall decrease of 9,886 animals in the slaughterhouse throughput compared with 1959. The numbers of cattle and calves increased by 836 and 209 respectively, whilst the number of sheep and lambs, pigs and cows decreased by 8,887, 1,927, and 117 respectively.

TABLE 7. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1960.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	CATTLE EXCLUD- ING COWS	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS	HORSES	TOTALS
Number killed	13,564	2,138	1,455	59,309	18,841*	—	95,307
Number inspected ...	13,564	2,138	1,455	59,309	18,490	—	94,956
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :—</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned	15	10	2	22	11	—	61
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3,978	899	6	326	467	—	5,676
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	29.4	42.5	0.5	0.6	2.6	—	6.04

*Includes 351 pigs killed at Cattlemarket for a local firm and inspected by the Northampton Rural District Council Inspector.

Inspection and Supervision of Food (*continued*)TABLE 7—*continued*.

	CATTLE EXCLUD- ING COWS	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS	HORSES	TOTALS
<i>Tuberculosis only :—</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned	29	9	1	—	1	—	40
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	257	106	9	—	334	—	706
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.1	5.4	0.7	—	1.8	—	0.8
<i>Cysticercosis :—</i>							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

For the first five months of the year the Chief Public Health Inspector undertook the bulk of the work of meat inspection, in addition to his other responsibilities.

A full-time meat inspector commenced duty on 1st June, 1960, and since that date carried out all meat inspection during the week. Week-ends and holidays were covered by a rota system, worked by the meat inspector and the other public health inspectors.

100 per cent. inspection of all animals killed was maintained.

Other foods condemned included a small percentage of the throughput of wet fish, due to delay on the railway during warm weather, and tins, jars, and packets of foodstuffs, mainly from provision merchants. Condemned foodstuffs are disposed of by incineration in the Corporation incinerator at West Bridge Depot. (*See Table 8, page 43*).

Inspection and Supervision of Food (*continued*)TABLE 8. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1960.
UN SOUND FOOD VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED.

NATURE OF FOOD	WEIGHT			
	TONS	CWT.	QR.	LB.
Beef, home killed	13	3	2	15
Beef, imported	—	5	1	10
Mutton, home killed	—	8	1	24
Mutton, imported	—	—	—	17
Offal, home killed	32	8	3	19
Offal, imported	—	—	2	20
Pork, home killed	2	8	2	1
Pork, imported	—	—	—	22
Veal, home killed	—	2	0	9
Bacon	—	7	3	20
Fish, wet	—	9	0	20
Ham	—	—	3	11
Poultry and game	—	4	1	11
Sausages	—	—	—	12
Vegetables	—	6	2	12
Eggs, frozen	—	—	3	20
Cheese	—	—	1	8
TOTAL	50	8	0	27

9,154 tins and jars of food were also surrendered.
3,338 surrender notes were issued in connection with the above unsound food.
There was also one seizure (see below).

1 sample of cooked meat product was submitted for bacteriological examination.

Seizure of Unsound Food. A bovine liver, 3 whole sheep livers and one part of a sheep liver, all diseased, total weight 5 lb. 14 oz. were seized at a butcher's shop in Northampton. The livers had been purchased at a market in a nearby district, and were eventually handed over to the Chief Public Health Inspector of that district.

There were no other seizures, but 3,338 surrender notes were issued—1,372 for meat, etc., from slaughterhouses and 1,966 for tins, etc., of food (see Table 8 above).

Slaughterhouses. There were eight slaughterhouses on the register, viz:—

Cattlemarket
14 Military Road
1A Oliver Street
Ransome Road
8 Regent Square
St. Andrew's Hospital
38 Sandhill Road
64 Wellington Street
All are in regular use.

Inspection and Supervision of Food (*continued*)

In addition to the meat produced from these slaughterhouses, there are four depots from which home killed and imported meat and offal is distributed.

The Slaughterhouse Report was published and submitted to the Minister. After the appointed day, it appears likely that the total slaughterhouses on the register will be reduced by two and new premises will be erected in place of the Corporation premises at the Cattlemarket. Sunday slaughtering is still an inconvenience and it is considered that this could be discontinued if large refrigerated cooling houses were built. There is not a logical argument which can be put forward justifying the need for this practice.

The occupiers of the slaughterhouses avail themselves of the Disinfection Service and monthly anti-fly spraying is carried out at each of the premises at a charge of 5s. 0d. per visit.

Slaughter of Animals. At the end of 1960, the names of 42 slaughtermen were on the register kept under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1954 to 1958.

Three slaughterhouses have already approved type stunning boxes installed.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957. This Order requires the licensing of all plant and equipment used for boiling waste foods prior to being fed to animals and poultry, except in respect of such plant and equipment operated by persons having not more than 4 weaned pigs and 50 head of poultry who boil waste foods for feeding on their premises to their own stock. Broadly speaking, the conditions to be fulfilled concern the satisfactory layout of the premises and suitable means for sterilising the waste food.

14 licences were in operation.

Bakehouses. Thirty-seven visits were paid to the 32 bakehouses on the register. More time should have been devoted to this work, but the shortage of staff made it impossible.

Ice Cream. At the end of 1960, the following registrations of ice cream premises under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, were in operation :—

GROUP I.	Storing and selling prepacked ice cream	416
GROUP II.	Storing and selling bulk ice cream	27
GROUP III.	Manufacturing, storing, and selling cold mix ice cream	9
GROUP IV.	Manufacturing, storing, and selling hot mix ice cream	2
Total		<hr/> 454

It has not been possible to make any routine inspections under the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959, but premises have been inspected where a new application is received or a change of occupier is notified.

Inspection and Supervision of Food (*continued*)

Food Poisoning. 13 cases of food poisoning were notified under Section 26 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in Northampton County Borough. This is equal to an attack-rate of 0.12 per thousand of the population. All were sporadic cases and inquiry did not reveal the mode of infection.

Sampling of Food and Drugs. 125 samples (including 78 informal) were taken by the public health inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Normally this work is done on a rota and samples are taken on a basis of 3 per 1,000 population, at least one-third being milks, but owing to acute shortage of staff the programme had to be seriously curtailed.

Sampling includes enforcement of the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the various food standards regulations.

The nature of the samples submitted to the Public Analyst is given in Table 9. 28 samples (22.4 per cent.) were found to be not genuine.

This high rate is mainly due to the non genuine milk samples. These were found to be the fault of the cows yielding poor milk and the matter was referred to the Milk Production Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(See also Complaints and Contraventions, page 46).

TABLE 9. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1960.
FOOD AND DRUGS. SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS.

NATURE OF SAMPLE	FORMAL		INFORMAL	
	TOTAL NUMBER	NO. NOT GENUINE	TOTAL NUMBER	NO. NOT GENUINE
Beverages	—	—	2	—
Butter, English farm	1	1	—	—
Cake, Battenburg	—	—	1	1
Cakes, fish	—	—	1	—
Chicken breast, canned	—	—	1	1
Confectionery	—	—	4	3
Dripping, roast pork	—	—	1	—
Fish, meat, etc., potted	—	—	2	—
Fish, tinned	—	—	2	—
Flavours, essences, etc.	—	—	2	—
Flour, cereals	2	1	4	1
Honey	—	—	1	—
Jams and other preserves	—	—	5	—
Margarine	—	—	1	—
Marzipan, almond icing	—	—	1	—
Milk	43	16	—	—
Milk, evaporated	—	—	1	—
Pastes, spreads, etc.	—	—	8	—
Pork, picnic shoulder	—	—	1	1
Sauces, spices, condiments	1	—	15	1
Sausages	—	—	14	—
Soft drinks	—	—	4	—
Soup, powder	—	—	3	—
Sugar	—	—	4	2
Totals	47	18	78	10

Inspection and Supervision of Food (*continued*)

Complaints and Contraventions. 21 infringements, 13 resulting from complaints, were reported to the Committee, details of which are as follows:—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—SECTION 2	REMARKS
Bread containing dirty stale dough	Warning letter sent to manufacturer
Bread containing mould	Warning letter sent to manufacturer
Bun, currant, containing cigarette end	Legal proceedings instituted and manufacturer given a conditional discharge and ordered to pay £2 2s. 0d. costs
Butter, English farm, incorrectly labelled	Warning letter sent to vendor
Cake, Battenburg, in mouldy condition and containing bone splinter	Legal proceedings instituted and vendor fined £5 and ordered to pay £3 3s. 0d. costs.
Cereal, breakfast, containing insect infestation	Warning letter sent to vendor
Cereal, breakfast, containing fish hook	Warning letter sent to manufacturer
Chicken breast, canned, incorrectly labelled	Matter referred to importers
Chocolate, orange liqueur, deficient in filling	Matter referred to importers
Chocolate contaminated by mice	Warning letter sent to vendor
Chocolates which had deteriorated in quality and at least one with insect infestation	Warning letter sent to vendor
Ham, canned, sliced, containing micro-organisms	Matter referred to Technical Advisor of Meat Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Jam containing pieces of glass	Legal proceedings instituted and manufacturer fined £20 and ordered to pay £5 5s. 0d. costs

Inspection and Supervision of Food (*continued*)

Milk bottle, dirty	Warning letter sent to distributor
Milk, 16 samples deficient in milk fat and solids	Considered to be genuine milk and referred to Milk Production Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Pie, steak and kidney, with mouldy filling	Warning letter sent to vendor
Salmon, tin incorrectly labelled	Matter referred to Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Sauce, mix, parsley—ingredients incorrectly listed on label	Manufacturer's attention drawn to this matter
Sugar containing alum	No action taken as presence of alum presumably due to accidental admixture by complainant
Toffees, hazelnut, with deposits of insect excrement adhering to them	Warning letter sent to vendor
Turkey in turkey jelly incorrectly labelled	Distributor's attention drawn to the matter

VI.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Measles. 29 notifications of measles were received. The attack-rate was 0·29. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough. 98 notifications of whooping cough were received. The attack-rate was 0·97. There were no deaths.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough. The number of children under five years of age immunised against whooping cough was 1,255. This figure includes children immunised with combined diphtheria-pertussis and triple antigen (diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis) prophylactics.

Prophylactic whooping cough material is available for the use of general practitioners free of charge on application to the Health Office.

Influenza. This is not a notifiable disease, consequently knowledge of its incidence is not very exact. Two deaths were certified as due to influenza, giving a death-rate of 0·02.

Acute Poliomyelitis. Cases are notified as “paralytic” or “non-paralytic.” “Paralytic” means that there are, or have been, signs of weakness or paralysis of muscles, either permanent or transient. “Non-paralytic” denotes that there have been no such signs.

Two cases (1 paralytic and 1 non-paralytic) were notified, equal to an attack of 0·02. There were no deaths.

The paralytic case referred to a 16 months old child, who was admitted to Harborough Road Hospital, where he recovered completely.

The non-paralytic case referred to a 4 year old boy, who was admitted to Harborough Road Hospital, where he recovered.

Neither of these children had been immunised against poliomyelitis.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases (*continued*)

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis. At the beginning of the year, in accordance with the scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Health, poliomyelitis immunisation was available to children and young persons born 1933 to 1959 and to expectant mothers. On 1st February, 1960, the Minister extended the scheme to include all persons who had not reached the age of 40 years at the date of registration. In an attempt to encourage this new group to take advantage of immunisation, a clinic was opened every Friday evening, commencing on 25th March, 1960, from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. For a considerable period the attendances at these clinics were very good, but gradually the numbers declined until at the end of the year the clinic was only being used to give the booster (third) injection to persons who had attended earlier in the year for the initial injections. All these immunisations were carried out by medical officers assisted by health visitors, clinic nurses and clerks of the Health Department.

The Minister of Health has indicated that persons over 40 years of age may be immunised by their own doctor, if it is considered advisable by the doctor.

Arrangements also exist whereby eligible persons may be immunised by their own doctors, if desired.

The following table gives the position at the end of 1960:—

TABLE 10. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1960.

POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION.

Age Group	Approx. Number in Age Group	Number Immunised				% of Age Group Immunised
		One Injection	Two Injections	Three Injections	Total	
1943-1960	24,500	159	2,037	18,437	20,633	84.21
1933-1942	12,000	118	1,245	4,910	6,273	52.27
1920-1932	27,000	73	2,415	1,224	3,712	13.74
Totals ...	63,500	350	5,697	24,571	30,618	48.21

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases (*continued*)

Dysentery. 191 cases of dysentery were notified, compared with 153 in 1959. 190 were stated to be Sonne dysentery, and 1 was Shigella dysentery.

Generally the most efficient control of this troublesome complaint is the "clean hands campaign." Propaganda pamphlets are available and have been distributed freely as necessary.

Erysipelas. 13 cases of erysipelas were notified. The local attack-rate was 0.13.

Smallpox. No smallpox contacts were under surveillance in Northampton County Borough.

Vaccination against Smallpox. Under the arrangements in accordance with the National Health Service there were 554 vaccinations (including 326 under one year of age) and 175 re-vaccinations. No cases were specially reported of generalised vaccinia or post-vaccinal encephalomyelitis, nor were there any deaths from other complications of vaccination.

266 of the children mentioned in the previous paragraph were vaccinated at the clinic held at St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre.

Scarlet Fever. 100 notifications of scarlet fever were received. The local attack-rate was 0.98.

Diphtheria. No cases of diphtheria were notified. There have been only two cases during the last eleven years and the last diphtheria death occurred in 1946.

Immunisation against Diphtheria. The number of children under five years of age immunised against diphtheria was 1,373; similarly, 44 children aged between five and fifteen were dealt with, making a total of 1,417 who completed the course. 567 children received reinforcing injections.

There is record that 4,892 children under five years of age, of an estimated population of 7,400 in this age-group, had completed a full course of immunisation up to 31st December, 1960, equal to 66.1 per cent. In the age-group five to fourteen years inclusive the number immunised was 11,483 out of an estimated population of 15,300 or 75.1 per cent. Total for all children under fifteen years of age: 16,375 immunised out of an estimated population of 22,300, a percentage of 73.4 (immunity index 37.3). The immunity index is the proportion of children who have had a course of immunisation within the last five years.

Immunising material is available to general practitioners free of charge on application to the Health Office.

Pneumonia. 18 notifications of primary or post-influenzal pneumonia were received. The local attack-rate was 0.18. 43 deaths were ascribed to pneumonia, giving a death-rate from this cause of 0.42.

Prevalance of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases (*continued*)

Puerperal Pyrexia. 54 notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received. The attack-rate per thousand total births was 32·0. Only 22 of these cases were residents of Northampton County Borough. All of the confinements had taken place in institutions and all the women were treated in hospital. (Due to efficient treatment now available, these figures are merely of academic significance).

Venereal Diseases. The Special Clinic for venereal diseases held at Northampton General Hospital is under the administrative control of the Northampton and District Hospital Management Committee.

The times at which the clinics are held at Northampton General Hospital are given on page 22.

New cases from Northampton County Borough totalled 135 (10 syphilis, 41 gonorrhœa, and 84 other conditions).

Comment is made concerning the 41 cases of gonorrhœa because since 1956, when there were 21 cases, a careful watch has been kept as stated in previous Reports concerning a gradual increase. Teenagers have received their share in the blame, but the following figures shew they are not wholly responsible:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Teenagers	1	3	4
20 to 29 years	17	4	21
30 years and over	13	3	16
	—	—	—
Totals	31	10	41
	—	—	—

Eleven of these cases were commonwealth patients recently arrived in this country.

Cancer. The number of cancer deaths in Northampton was 237 giving a local death-rate from this cause of 2·34; for England and Wales it was 2·16.

A general increase in cancer deaths is noted (for details *see* page 16 and Table C).

Bacteriology. All bacteriological work for the Health Department is done at the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton General Hospital.

Disinfection. The number of disinfections carried out at the Disinfecting Station, St. Andrew's Road, was 16. These consisted mainly of rags for export and bedding.

VII.—TUBERCULOSIS

General Remarks. In reviewing the work of the Chest Diseases Department during the year 1960, the statistics shew that attendances remain at over 9,000. This figure is about double that of the attendances in 1950. As in other Chest Diseases Clinics the type of disease for which consultation is sought is also steadily changing. Combined bronchitis and heart conditions are now most frequently found amongst new patients. The cases resulting from tuberculous infection shew a further decline when compared with last year's figures. One of the most surprising findings is the advanced age of some of the patients who died of tuberculosis. When considering case rates due to tuberculous infection, perhaps the most encouraging factor is the comparative rarity of tuberculosis amongst adolescents and young adults. Among the thirty-eight primary notifications very few of the patients were under 20 years of age. This improved state of affairs reflects in a large measure the success of the combined social, industrial and medical anti-tuberculous measures which are now in force. Perhaps paramount amongst these measures are the arrangements for testing uninfected contacts and children relative to susceptibility to tuberculosis. The susceptible ones being further vaccinated with B.C.G. in order to increase their resistance to tuberculosis. This work is done in close co-operation with the Health Service. A disturbing factor about the health of the residents of Northampton is that carcinoma of the lung is now about twice as prevalent amongst the new patients as pulmonary tuberculosis.

Chest Clinic. Details of the sessions held at the Chest Clinic are given on pages 21 and 22.

The following relates to some of the anti-tuberculosis work during 1960 :—

Consultations	6,275
New out-patients	4,333
Number of contacts of new cases examined	231
Contacts examined of patients previously notified	767
Family contacts examined of Mantoux positive children found at school	559
Mantoux tests	550
X-ray examinations: Radiographic film	6,946
Fluorographic screen	16
Pathological specimens	1,953
Home visits: By health visitors	64
By medical staff	98
Total number of attendances by patients	9,278

Notifications. (Tables 12 to 15, pages 53 to 55). During the year. 38 persons were notified for the first time as suffering from tuberculosis. Of these, 31 cases were respiratory and 7 non-respiratory. Their age groups and classification are shewn in Tables 13 and 14. In addition, 12 cases already notified in other areas came into the County Borough.

Table 15 gives the occupations of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis (*continued*)

Deaths. (Tables 11 to 14, pages 53 and 54). The number of deaths and the death-rates from tuberculosis per thousand of the population were as follows :—

	NO. OF DEATHS	DEATH-RATES
Respiratory tuberculosis	12	0·12
Other forms	—	0·00
Totals	12	0·12

The death-rate for all forms for England and Wales was 0·08 (respiratory 0·07, other forms 0·01), which is the lowest recorded.

Table 11 gives the total tuberculosis death-rates for Northampton and for England and Wales during the last ten years.

TABLE 11. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1951—1960.
TOTAL TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNIUM.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
England and Wales ...	0·31	0·24	0·20	0·18	0·15	0·12	0·11	0·10	0·09	0·08
Northampton	0·35	0·29	0·24	0·23	0·13	0·22	0·11	0·11	0·11	0·12

TABLE 12. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1951—1960.
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

YEARS	NOTIFICATIONS			DEATHS		
	RESPIR-ATORY	NON-RES-PIRATORY	TOTALS	RESPIR-ATORY	NON-RES-PIRATORY	TOTALS
1951	92	18	110	31	5	36
1952	103	16	119	26	4	30
1953	69	14	83	21	4	25
1954	61	12	73	21	3	24
1955	83	13	96	12	1	13
1956	65	12	77	20	2	22
1957	52	8	60	8	3	11
1958	51	5	56	10	1	11
1959	32	8	40	11	—	11
1960	31	7	38	12	—	12

Tuberculosis (*continued*)

TABLE 13. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1960.
TUBERCULOSIS. AGE GROUPS FOR NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 years	—	—	—	—	}	—	—	—
10—15 years	—	1	—	—		—	—	—
15—20 years	1	1	1	—	}	—	—	—
20—25 years	2	4	—	1		—	—	—
25—35 years	2	2	—	—	}	1	2	—
35—45 years	2	1	1	—		—	—	—
45—55 years	3	2	3	—	}	3	2	—
55—65 years	3	2	—	1		—	—	—
65 and upwards	5	—	—	—		3	1	—
Totals	18	13	5	2		7	5	—

TABLE 14. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1960.
TUBERCULOSIS. CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

CLASSIFICATION	NOTIFIED CASES			DEATHS OF CASES NOT NOTIFIED		
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS	18	13	31*	1	—	1*
OTHER FORMS :—						
Meninges and Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritoneum and Intestines	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	3	—	3	—	—	—
Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Organs	2	2	4	—	—	—
Totals	23	15	38	1	—	1

* A total of 32 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis (*continued*)

TABLE 15. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1960.
RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS. OCCUPATIONAL INCIDENCE.

OCCUPATION	NEW CASES	OCCUPATION	NEW CASES
Shoe Operatives :—		Labourer	3
(a) Clicker	—	Licensed Victualler	2
(b) Laster	—	Nurse	1
(c) Finisher	—	Omnibus Conductor	1
(d) Roughstuff and Pressman ...	—	Packer	1
(e) Warehouse and General ...	1	Painter	1
(f) Female Worker	3	Schoolgirl	1
	4	Schoolteacher	1
Clerical Worker	2	No Occupation	2
Electrician	1	Retired	7
Housewife	5	Total	32*

* 31 notified cases, plus 1 discovered post-mortem.

Revision of Register. The names of 101 notified persons were removed from the register in 1960, as the patients were regarded as having recovered.

On 31st December, 1960, there were 794 names on the Medical Officer of Health's register, 642 relating to respiratory and 152 to non-respiratory patients.

The number on the register of the Chest Clinic on that date was 607.

Park Workers. Two men were employed on light duties under this scheme throughout the year.

Housing. Housing has always been an important preventive factor in the incidence and spread of tuberculosis. The co-operation of the Housing Committee in providing better living conditions, therefore, is invaluable. In December, 1960, the number of tuberculous persons living in Council houses was 290.

Care Work. The Care Committee again provided holidays for several long term patients and ex-patients in poor health.

Thirty-six patients received extra milk free of charge and grants for clothing, special needs and comforts were made.

Christmas gifts were sent to all patients in hospital.

The Committee sends representatives to the bi-annual conference of Northamptonshire Care Committees. Details of the Committee's work is contained in their own report.

Tuberculosis (*continued*)

B.C.G. Vaccination. During the year, 1,602 persons (tuberculin negative) were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine. 206 of these were contacts, and 1,396 were school children.

The B.C.G. Control Centre operating in the Oxford Region and detailed in last year's Report continued to function during 1960 covering the following groups:—

- (i) children between their thirteenth and fourteenth birthdays;
- (ii) children who are approaching 13 years of age and can conveniently be vaccinated along with others of that age;
- (iii) children of 14 years of age and older; and
- (iv) students attending universities, teacher training colleges, technical colleges or other establishments of further education.

A further report issued by the Medical Director covering a year's working of the Centre to mid-1960 again emphasised the satisfactory conversion rate (96.0 per cent.) with the use of British freeze-dried vaccine.

As the conversion rates were proved to have been very high for some considerable time the work of the Control Centre was accomplished. It was decided to revert purely to B.C.G. vaccination without the time consuming conversion test, etc.

It is interesting to note that during the years 1955/60, out of 5,682 persons tested with tuberculin only two cases were found to be suffering from active tuberculosis.

Mass Miniature Radiography. Extracts from the report on the seventh survey held in Northampton County Borough during 1958 were given on pages 55 and 56 of the Annual Report for 1958. No survey took place in 1959 or 1960.

The Unit is managed by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board and operates from headquarters in Northampton.

Comparative figures for each of the surveys in Northampton County Borough are recorded below:—

SURVEY	DATE	PERSONS EXAMINED	ACTIVE CASES FOUND		NEW CASES PER 1,000 EXAMINED
			TOTAL	NEW ONLY	
First	1945/6	14,544	79	76	5.22
Second	1946/7	12,242	36	34	2.78
Third	1947/8	12,585	25	25	1.99
Fourth	1949	13,493	29	27	2.00
Fifth	1952	27,962	55	55	1.97
Sixth	1955	27,081	47	46	1.70
Seventh	1958	36,684	18	17	0.46

These surveys do not include factories where special investigations are made.

VIII.—MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE

Registration of Births. 1,686 live births were registered, the birth-rate being 16·7, compared with 17·1 for England and Wales.

TABLE 16. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1960.
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.
BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT, 1953.
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936: SECTION 203.

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Live Births Registered	874	812	1686
Stillbirths Registered	19	21	40
*Total Births Registered	893	833	1726
Live Births Notified	1671	1546	3217
Stillbirths Notified	46	43	89
†Total Births Notified	1717	1589	3306

* 1,318 (76·4 per cent.) of the total *registered* births occurred in institutions.

† 2,898 (87·7 per cent.) of the total *notified* births occurred in institutions.

Notification of Births. It is a statutory requirement under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for births to be notified within thirty-six hours to the Medical Officer of Health by any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six hours after, the birth. This, of course, is in addition to registration.

3,217 live births were notified.

Stillbirths. A “ stillborn child ” is a child which has issued forth from its mother after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy and which did not at any time after being completely expelled from its mother breathe or shew any sign of life.

40 stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 0·40 per thousand of the population. The rate expressed per thousand total births (including stillbirths) registered was 23·2, compared with 19·7 for England and Wales.

89 stillbirths were notified, 49 relating to mothers from surrounding areas. The remaining 40 stillbirths were investigated. 14 of these occurred in primigravida. In 26 cases labour was premature.

Infant Mortality. There were 34 deaths under one year of age, the infant mortality being 20·2 per thousand live births registered. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 21·7, the lowest ever recorded in this country. Table 17 gives the infant mortality for England and Wales and Northampton for the last ten years for comparison.

The infant deaths are classified by cause in Table 18.

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)TABLE 17. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1951—1960.
INFANT MORTALITY IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNIUM.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
England and Wales ...	29·6	27·6	26·8	25·5	24·9	23·8	23·0	22·5	22·0	21·7
Northampton	29·7	21·8	23·2	20·2	17·7	24·1	16·5	19·1	23·4	20·2

TABLE 18. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1956—1960.
INFANT MORTALITY. CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	—
Congenital Malformations	6	5	4	12	9
Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	1	—	1	—	—
Homicide	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	6	2	5	6
Violence	3*	—	1*	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Causes, including Premature Birth	17	14	22	20	19
TOTAL DEATHS	34	25	30	38	34
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	1409	1514	1573	1625	1686
INFANT MORTALITY	24·1	16·5	19·1	23·4	20·2

* These violent deaths were not caused by motor vehicle accidents.

Neonatal Mortality. There were 25 deaths of infants under four weeks of age. The neonatal mortality per thousand live births was thus 14·8, compared with 15·6 for England and Wales.

Perinatal Mortality. There were 23 deaths of infants under one week of age. The perinatal mortality (40 stillbirths plus 23 deaths under one week) per thousand total live and stillbirths was 36·5, compared with 32·9 for England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality. According to the tabulation received from the Registrar-General, no maternal deaths were assigned to Northampton County Borough (*see* clause 30 in Table C after page 103). The maternal mortality per thousand total births for England and Wales was 0·39. Table 19 gives the rates for the last ten years for comparison.

TABLE 19. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1951—1960.
MATERNAL MORTALITY* IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNIUM.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
England and Wales ...	0·79	0·72	0·76	0·69	0·64	0·56	0·47	0·43	0·38	0·39
Northampton	1·29	—	0·65	1·41	—	1·39	—	0·62	—	—

* Calculated per 1,000 total (live and still) births registered and including deaths from abortion.

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)

Health Visiting. Seven whole-time health visitors were on the staff at the end of 1960, which was fourteen below establishment. Their time was also partly devoted to work in the School Health Service and tuberculosis visiting under a co-ordinated scheme.

Their work is summarised below in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

To expectant mothers :—	
First visits	919
Total visits	1,002
To children under one year of age :—	
First visits	1,578
Total visits	10,407
To children aged one and under two years :—	
Total visits	2,164
To children aged two but under five years :—	
Total visits	4,007
To tuberculous households :—	
Total visits	71
To other cases :—	
Total visits	158
To children under five years :—	
Total number visited	5,871
To families or households :—	
Total number visited	4,835
Doctors contacted by health visitors	14
Health visitors contacted by doctors	6

Clinic Nurses. Owing to the number of resignations of health visitors and the difficulty in obtaining replacements, clinic nurses have been appointed as a temporary measure. Seven full-time clinic nurses were on the staff at the end of 1960.

Health of Children. The lack of health visitors has prevented any extension of their work beyond the mothers and children under five, but in the normal course of their duties they pay particular attention to problem families.

As required by the Minister in circular 27/54 it is recorded that 35 problem families were under constant supervision. There were also 51 families requiring extra attention.

Child Welfare Centres. A summary of the 1960 statistics is given below :—

Number of children who first attended a centre of this Local Health Authority and who at their first attendance were under one year of age	1,434
Total number of children under five years of age who attended	4,151
Total attendances	43,404
Average number of children per weekly session	61
Average number of mothers per weekly session ..	51

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)

Concern is expressed at the risk of possible infection in child welfare centres where the number of mothers exceeds 50, plus children, during the course of a session. During the year, the average attendance of mothers has exceeded 50 at six of the fifteen centres.

Table 20 (below) gives the average attendances and consultations at the fifteen child welfare centres.

TABLE 20. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1960.
CHILD WELFARE CENTRES. STATISTICS.

CENTRE	DAY OF MEETING	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER WEEK					Average Number seen by Doctor per Session
		Mothers	Children under 1 year	Children 1—2 years	Children 2—5 years	Total Children under 5 years	
Abington Avenue ...	Thursday ...	68	56	10	19	85	19
Broadmead	Monday	70	43	17	26	86	22
Dallington	Monday	50	32	16	10	58	15
Doddridge Memorial	Wednesday	74	57	16	11	84	23
Far Cotton	Monday	64	49	15	12	76	14
Kings Heath	Thursday ...	44	32	9	11	52	13
Kingsley Park	Monday	46	30	12	17	59	20
Kingsthorpe	Tuesday ...	98	78	16	15	109	16
St. David's	Friday	34	29	11	7	47	12
*St. Giles' Street	Monday	33	24	6	5	35	13
*St. Giles' Street	Tuesday	44	26	14	16	56	21
*St. Giles' Street	Wednesday	47	34	12	9	55	14
*St. Giles' Street	Thursday ...	29	20	5	5	30	15
*St. Giles' Street	Friday	30	21	8	8	37	12
Wheatfield Road	Friday	37	25	11	10	46	14
	Totals	768	556	178	181	915	243†

* Held at St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre, erected by Corporation in 1936 ; remainder held on hired premises.

† The decrease in the numbers seen by Doctors is due to the fact that immunisations are now carried out at special sessions held at some centres every month.

Voluntary Work. The Northampton Maternity and Infant Welfare Voluntary Association has 142 members. One of their main activities is to help at the fifteen child welfare centres previously mentioned.

A free copy of the Baby Book issued by the National Baby Week Council is given to every new mother.

The Association is also responsible for the Mothers' Club which is held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from September to April, and has very good attendances. The mothers, who pay a small fee for each session of twelve weeks, are taught dressmaking and other crafts. Coffee mornings and Bring and Buy Sales are held in addition to an Exhibition of Work done at the Club.

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)

Maternity Homes. There is one registered nursing home and one exempt from registration in the County Borough (see page 25). Twelve visits of inspection were paid by the Assistant Medical Officer.

Midwives. 41 midwives were practising in Northampton County Borough on 31st December, 1960, as follows :—

Domiciliary (including 2 administrative staff)	4
St. Edmund's Maternity Unit	8
Barratt Maternity Home	23
Other maternity homes	6
Total	41

Administration of Inhalational Analgesics. All the above midwives held a certificate of competence in the use of gas-air analgesic apparatus.

Out of the 405 district cases, analgesics were administered in 370 (91·4 per cent.). There are six sets of apparatus for district use.

Domiciliary Midwifery. The Northampton Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing undertake domiciliary midwifery on behalf of the County Borough Council by agreement under Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

All cases are booked by general practitioner obstetricians.

(Table 21 shews the number of domiciliary cases attended by midwives during the last five years).

TABLE 21. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1955—1960.
DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

YEAR	TOTAL CASES ATTENDED	YEAR	TOTAL CASES ATTENDED
1956	338	1959	405
1957	365	1960	405
1958	368		

In Northampton the Queen's Institute of District Nursing operates an 'On Call Night Rota' system. This rota is revised each day and midwives called out during the night are given time off the following day, if this is at all practicable.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Work. Domiciliary cases are attended by their family doctor and under the instruction of the doctor the midwives undertake certain clinical work. There were 156 clinical sessions, when 3,625 attendances were made by 840 expectant mothers.

A special clinic attended by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare gives one session a week for special cases:—

Ante-natal cases	3
Post-natal cases	1
Blood tests	1,437

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)

NOTE: All cases booked for confinement at the Barratt Maternity Home receive their ante-natal care at the Barratt Home Clinic; patients booked for St. Edmund's Maternity Unit attend the Ante-natal Clinic at that hospital; these Ante-natal Clinics are under the control of the Northampton and District Hospital Management Committee.

Mothercraft classes were held throughout the year and were attended by 312 mothers. Instruction in relaxation is included.

Dental Treatment. Children under school age and expectant and nursing mothers are treated by the dental officer free of charge. One session each week is set apart for this work.

Table 22 shews the numbers dealt with during 52 sessions and the forms of treatment.

TABLE 22. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1960.
SUMMARY OF DENTAL WORK.

	EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS	CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS	TOTALS
<i>Number of Patients provided with Dental Care:—</i>			
Examined	8	144	152
Needing treatment	8	123	131
Treated	8	112	120
Made dentally fit	5	87	92
Attendances	22	333	355
<i>Numbers of Dental Treatments provided:—</i>			
Scalings and gum treatment ...	2	2	4
Fillings	19	215	234
Silver nitrate treatment	—	268	268
Dressings	4	67	71
Crowns or inlays	—	—	—
Extractions	4	107	111
Anæsthetics:—			
Local	1	5	6
General	3	44	47
Dentures provided:—			
Full upper or lower	—	—	—
Partial upper or lower	—	—	—
Dentures repaired	—	—	—
Radiographs	—	1	1

Radiographs are made as required. The dental officer examines them and on occasions seeks advice from the Consultant Dental Surgeon, Northampton General Hospital.

Dentures are made at a local prosthetic laboratory.

Care of Premature Infants. 165 premature infants (*i.e.*, babies weighing 5½ lb. or less at birth) born to mothers normally resident in Northampton County Borough were notified and were the subject of special investigations.

Domiciliary births	26
Stillborn	2

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)

Transferred to hospital	3	
Survived the first month of life	21	
Hospital or nursing home births		139
Stillborn	24	
Survived the first month of life	103	

These figures shew that 124 of the 139 (89.2 per cent.) County Borough premature babies born alive survived the first month.

Cots, bedding, blankets, hot water bottles, and clothing are available on loan for such infants nursed at home.

Immunisation. The number of children under five years of age who completed the full course of injections during the year was :—

Diphtheria	170
Combined diphtheria and whooping cough	34
Whooping cough	52
Triple antigen (diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus) ...	1,169

364 of the above immunisations were carried out by general practitioners, 1,026 were dealt with at clinics under the maternity and child welfare scheme, and 35 were done at the School Clinic.

Smallpox. In an attempt to increase the infant vaccination “acceptance rate,” arrangements are made for children under five years of age to be vaccinated at the infant welfare centres. 266 children were vaccinated in this way.

The immunisations carried out in the child welfare clinics are for the convenience of mothers and children and are additional to the ordinary immunisation clinics.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and Their Children. Special arrangements are made for each individual case and the health visitors advise as necessary.

(See also “Admissions to Mother and Baby Homes” on page 81).

Nurseries and Child Minders. At the end of 1960, six daily minders (providing for 58 children) were on the register kept under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948. Regular visits were paid by members of the staff.

Distribution of Welfare Foods. The distribution of national dried milk, cod liver oil, vitamin A and D tablets, and orange juice is operated from a Main Distribution Centre at the Covered Market, Sheep Street, and also at twelve infant welfare centres. Two whole-time assistants are employed at the Main Centre and voluntary workers, with occasional help from the staff of this Department, carry out the distribution from the infant welfare centres. All ordering, accounting, etc., is carried out in the Health Department.

During 1960, the following quantities of welfare foods were issued to beneficiaries :—

COMMODITY	MAIN CENTRE	OUTLYING CENTRES	TOTAL
National dried milk (tins)	22,007	7,313	29,320
Cod liver oil (bottles)	4,055	2,788	6,843
Vitamin A and D tablets (packets) ...	4,448	1,272	5,720
Orange juice (bottles)	38,186	23,879	62,065

IX. MENTAL DISORDER

Mental Health Act, 1959. The Act came into force on 1st November, 1960.

Proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, have been approved by the Northampton County Borough Council and the Minister of Health on the future structure of the Council's Mental Health Service, which includes provision of services to meet the needs of the mentally disordered in the community and to make the services known and available to those who are in need of them. To enable this to be done it is envisaged that considerable additional staff and office accommodation will be required, together with residential accommodation, Junior and Senior Training Centres, and facilities for home training of the mentally disordered.

1960 was WORLD MENTAL HEALTH YEAR, and exhibitions and appeals, giving information on research into the causes of mental disorder, and new methods of treatment were held all over the country. These drew attention to the problems of mental disorder and it would seem that there is an increasing interest being shown by the public generally, especially as the future emphasis will be on community care.

Subnormality and Severe Subnormality. Fifteen new cases were notified from the following sources :—

Local Education Authority	2
Other sources	13
	—
Total	15
	—

These were dealt with as follows :—

Placed under supervision	15
Not regarded as defective	—
Admitted to hospital	—
	—
Total	15
	—

Statistics. There were 404 persons on the register of mental patients at 31st December, 1960; these were classed as follows:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
In hospitals and homes	57	74	131
Under Guardianship Orders	3	—	3
Under supervision	131	131	262
	—	—	—
County Borough cases ...	191	205	396
On leave from hospitals (not Northampton County Borough cases)	1	7	8
	—	—	—
Totals	192	212	404
	—	—	—

Mental Disorder (*continued*)

Supervision. Local health authorities are responsible for the care of mentally disordered persons, *i.e.*, their ascertainment, supervision, and training. The main source of ascertainment is the local education authority, though some cases come through other agencies, such as the health visitor, family doctor, etc.

Most mentally disordered persons known to this Authority continue to live in their own homes and receive visits of supervision. Some, however, require hospital accommodation and there were thirteen on the waiting list at the end of 1960.

Parents are encouraged to, and do, come to the Mental Welfare Officer for advice or assistance regarding their particular child or adult. It is important that those surrounding a mentally disordered person should be helped to understand and deal with his nature, so that he may be given the best chance of developing. Parents of severely subnormal children, who receive our special consideration, welcome the visits of the Mental Welfare Officers and many problems are talked over and solutions reached.

The following summarises the work carried out:—

Visits to supervision cases	573
Interviews at Office	155
Other visits in connection with supervision cases	108

(*See also* Short Term Care in Cases of Urgency and Training Centre, on pages 67 and 68).

Co-operation with Regional Hospital Boards. A considerable amount of time has been devoted by the Mental Welfare Officers relative to various inquiries detailed below :—

Reports on licence cases	15*
Reports on homes regarding suitability for holiday or leave	11
Special reports by medical and mental welfare officers	15
Total	<u>41</u>

* In addition, 103 visits and interviews were made for which written reports were not required.

Leave. One of the chief aims of the psychiatric hospital is to prepare and train as many patients as possible to fit into the community. At the end of the year 8 female and 2 male patients were on leave from various hospitals.

These patients were supervised and periodically reported on to their appropriate authorities. The development of an adequate relationship between the patient and the Mental Welfare Officer is very important.

Thanks are due to those employers who have willingly co-operated in providing opportunities for patients to have trial periods in work. This co-operation has been a great factor in efforts to befriend the patient by every means possible. A patient coming straight from a hospital, perhaps after many years there, lacks experience of life and people, and understanding on the part of employers and fellow employees will often avert a breakdown.

The number of visits and reports made were as follows:—

Visits to leave cases	144
Progress reports submitted	15

Mental Disorder (*continued*)

Guardianship. At the end of 1960, three cases were under Guardianship in accordance with Section 30 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

During the year, 18 visits were paid to Guardianship cases.

One female was discharged from Guardianship during 1960.

Hospital Accommodation. One new case was admitted to the following establishment:—

Pewsey Hospital, Wilts. 1

Thirteen cases were urgently awaiting hospital care on 31st December, 1960; these were classed as follows :—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Children under 16 years	6	2	8
Adults (over 16 years)	3	2	5
	—	—	—
Totals	9	4	13
	—	—	—

These figures relate to the mentally disordered within the community and not to any mentally disordered patients accommodated in St. Crispin Hospital, Duston, Northampton, under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930, and Mental Health Act, 1959, who should be detained in psychiatric hospitals. At the end of the year, there were 21 cases (8 males, 13 females) in this hospital awaiting removal.

It is with regret that record has to be made concerning delay in admitting urgent cases to psychiatric hospitals. The above table shews 13 such cases and several of these have been waiting a few years.

The Regional Hospital Board is kept aware of this matter by means of a list of urgent cases sent every quarter from this Department. In addition the attention of the Senior Administrative Medical Officer of the Board has been drawn to this waiting list because it will be noted that only one case was admitted from the waiting list during the year.

This matter was formally reported by the Health Committee to the Secretary of the Regional Hospital Board.

Patients with suitable homes were granted holiday leave at varying times throughout the year. A report on the suitability of the home to which the patient will proceed is usually submitted to the medical superintendent of the hospital where the patient is detained before holiday leave is granted; and 11 reports were submitted during the year. In addition, 108 visits were paid to homes of patients in hospitals.

Relatives of patients accommodated in the Pewsey and Borocourt Groups of hospitals find it very difficult, owing to the distance and high cost of travelling, to see them. To help in this difficulty, the Mental Welfare Officers supervise transport arrangements for the relatives. This transport is at reduced cost and is planned to take place at regular intervals.

Mental Disorder (*continued*)

At the end of the year, 131 Northampton County Borough patients were accommodated at the following establishments :—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Borocourt, near Reading (and ancillary hospitals)	7	13	20
Brentry Colony, Bristol	1	—	1
Bromham Hospital, near Bedford	15	11	26
Cell Barnes Hospital, St. Albans	1	—	1
Ellen Terry Home, Reigate	1	1	2
Glenfrith Hospital	—	1	1
Hortham Hospital, Bristol	1	—	1
House of Help, Bath	—	2	2
Leavesden Hospital, Watford	1	1	2
Lisieux Hall, Chorley	1	—	1
Manor House, Aylesbury	1	3	4
Mount Tabor Approved Home, Wingrave	—	2	2
Pewsey Hospital, Wilts. (and ancillary hospitals)	16	21	37
Princess Christian's Farm Colony, Hildenborough	—	1	1
Rampton Hospital, Retford	2	2	4
Rockhall House, Bath	—	1	1
St. Agnes' Approved Home, Caversham	1	—	1
St. Edmund's Hospital, Northampton ...	3	6	9
St. Margaret's Hospital, Birmingham ...	—	1	1
St. Mary's Home, Buxted	—	1	1
Stoke Park Hospital, Bristol	4	3	7
Totterdown Hall, Weston-super-Mare ...	—	1	1
Whittington Hall, Chesterfield	—	3	3
Winslow Hospital, Bucks.	1	—	1
Tindal Hospital, Aylesbury	1	—	1
Totals	57	74	131

Discharges and Deaths. One Northampton County Borough patient was discharged from Mental Deficiency Orders during the year:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Adults (over 16 years)	1	—	1

One female and two male patients died during 1960.

Short-term Care in Cases of Urgency. This provision is mainly used to relieve, for a short period, parents having a mentally disordered child at home. Eleven patients were admitted to establishments for varying periods of short-term care in accordance with the Council's proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Mental Disorder (*continued*)

Training Centre. Persons attending were as follows :—

	JUNIORS (under 16 years)		SENIORS (over 16 years)		TOTALS
Accommodation available	22		33		55
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On register 1/1/60	14	9	9	22	54
Admitted during 1960	1	1	—	2	4
Left during 1960	2	—	—	4	6
Attained 16 years	—	—1	—	+1	—
On register 31/12/60	13	9	9	21	52

The average attendance throughout 1960 was 86.5 per cent.

Of the 52 on the register at the end of the year, 46 children were attending the Centre all day and were provided with a midday meal.

On 31st December, 1960, there was a waiting list of 6 juniors and 2 seniors.

The midday meals, brought in from Stimpson Avenue School Canteen, are well balanced, good in quality and ample in quantity.

An open day was held on 5th April, which was attended by the Mayor and Mayoress and members of the Health Committee. The party saw all the work and activities of the Centre. A repeat open day was held on 6th April for the parents of the children.

A party of 28 was taken to Rhyl for one week (11th to 18th June) and stayed at the same guest house as the previous year. The party consisted of 15 girls and 13 boys, in the charge of the Supervisor and two of the staff.

On 6th October, in connection with the World Mental Health Year, a special open day was held, to which the general public were invited. Over 140 people attended and saw the work of the Centre.

Towards the end of the year a party of suitable children was taken weekly to the Upper Mounts Swimming Baths for swimming instruction.

The year ended with a Christmas Party on 21st December. This followed the usual pattern and was a great success.

Special School After-care Committee. The Voluntary After-care Committee help and advise parents of educationally sub-normal children who are not notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

Domiciliary visits are paid to see the persons concerned, as well as their parents, and brief records of the visits are kept by the Honorary Secretary.

A representative of the Youth Employment Bureau serves on the Committee and gives practical advice and help in placing young persons in suitable employment.

A benevolent fund provides small gifts in times of sickness.

Mental Disorder (*continued*)

Mental Illness—Statistics. The following summarises the work of this Mental Welfare Section:—

1st January to 31st October, 1960.

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Examined by Doctor and Magistrate ...	2	—	2*
Certified and removed to St. Crispin Hospital	1	—	1
Certified and removed to other hospitals	1	—	1
Not certified	—	—	—
Cases examined by Magistrate	15	35	50*
Admitted to St. Crispin Hospital on 14-Day Orders	13	33	46
No Order made	2	2	4
Admitted to St. Crispin Hospital on 3-Day Orders	20	15	35*
Transfers from St. Andrew's Hospital to St. Crispin Hospital (certified)	—	1	1
Transfers from St. Andrew's Hospital to other hospitals (certified)	1	—	1

1st November to 31st December, 1960.

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Admitted to St. Crispin Hospital under Section 25 of the Mental Health Act, 1959	6	14	20*
Admitted to St. Crispin Hospital under Section 26 of the Mental Health Act, 1959	2	—	2*
Admitted to St. Crispin Hospital under Section 29 of the Mental Health Act, 1959	—	1	1*

*A total of 110 cases dealt with compulsorily.

The above tabulation includes action under the Lunacy Acts that had to be taken in the case of 31 persons (12 males and 19 females) over the age of sixty-five years, of which 27 were admitted to St. Crispin Hospital.

As predicted in last year's report the number of admissions to psychiatric hospitals under compulsory powers has shewn a decline during the year and it is anticipated that in future it will further decrease. Most satisfactory results are achieved with the intensive efforts that are made to prevail upon appropriate cases to accept admission to hospital of their own volition and the treatment available to them.

Mental Disorder (*continued*)

Work in the Community. The provision of prevention, care and after-care services under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act 1946, has continued.

At the request of general practitioners and others, patients are frequently visited in their homes to ascertain the nature and extent of the help required. These visits also establish a friendly and useful relationship with both patients and relatives. The following summarises the work carried out:—

Number of first visits	209
Number of subsequent visits	<u>1,504</u>
Total visits paid	1,713
Number of interviews at Office	229

Fifteen male and thirty-two female patients were also referred for after-care on discharge from St. Crispin Hospital. Of these, it was found necessary to re-admit four males and six females.

Consequent upon new legislation concerning mental disorders, it is reasonable to assume that an increasing number of patients will be leaving psychiatric hospitals after short periods of treatment. The after-care of these patients will form a considerable part of the mental welfare officer's work and will consume an ever increasing amount of time in giving support and encouragement to them.

X.—WELFARE

Welfare Services. The National Assistance Act, 1948, which came into operation on 5th July, 1948, made provision for comprehensive services falling into two main groups :—

- (1) National Assistance, taking the form chiefly of cash allowances to persons in need;
- (2) Residential accommodation for the aged, the infirm, and others who require care and attention to be provided in this way, with special welfare services for the blind, partially sighted, deaf or dumb, and other persons who are substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury, or congenital deformity.

The assistance rendered under heading (1) is the concern of the National Assistance Board.

Local authorities are responsible for the services under heading (2) and for this purpose the following schemes made by Northampton County Borough Council under the Sections mentioned of the National Assistance Act, 1948, have been approved by the Minister of Health :—

SECTIONS	SCHEMES	DATES OF APPROVAL
21	Provision of residential accommodation	18-5-49
29 and 30	Provision of welfare services for blind persons and partially sighted persons	12-5-49 (amending scheme 18-6-55)
29 and 30	Provision of welfare services for deaf or dumb persons	20-1-55

The Council prepared a draft scheme, for the provision of welfare services for handicapped persons other than those in the classes mentioned above, for submission to the Minister of Health early in 1961.

All matters relating to the discharge of the welfare functions of the Council under the National Assistance Acts stand referred to the Health Committee, who specially appoint a Welfare Services Sub-Committee (*see page 10*). These functions are discharged under the general administration of the Medical Officer of Health, who is also designated Welfare Administrator. A Welfare Officer and three Assistant Welfare Officers are on the staff of the Health Department. Two of the assistants are mainly concerned with blind welfare.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948: SECTION 21

Residential Accommodation. For clarity, this subject is treated under appropriate headings :—

(1) Controlled by the Local Authority

(a) **KINGS HEATH HOME OF REST.** This Home, built specially for old persons, provides accommodation for 33 aged persons (16 men and 17 women).

On 31st December, 1960, 32 persons (15 men and 17 women) were in residence.

Welfare (*continued*)

(b) "BARNFIELD," 127 HARLESTONE ROAD. This Home provides accommodation for 26 aged persons (13 men and 13 women).

On 31st December, 1960, 25 persons (12 men and 13 women) were in residence.

(c) "THE PRIORY," 260 BILLING ROAD EAST. This Home provides accommodation for 24 men.

On 31st December, 1960, 24 men were in residence.

(d) "NICHOLLS HOUSE," 9, 10 AND 11 ST. GEORGE'S AVENUE. This home provides accommodation for 38 aged persons (18 men and 20 women).

On 31st December, 1960, 38 persons (18 men and 20 women) were in residence.

(e) "HILLCREST," 67 AND 69 QUEEN'S PARK PARADE. Reference was made in previous annual reports to the acquisition and adaptation of these properties for the provision of residential accommodation for 51 aged men and women.

This Home has been named "Hillcrest" and the opening ceremony performed by the Mayoress, Mrs. C. M. Newton, took place on Thursday, 23rd June, 1960.

Accommodation is provided for 51 aged persons (16 men and 35 women).

On 31st December, 1960, 49 persons (16 men and 33 women) were in residence.

(f) GENERAL. The standard charge at these homes is £5 12s. 0d. per week.

The residents are encouraged to work and provision is made for them to receive a monetary recompense not exceeding 10s. 6d. per week.

A chiropody service is available free of charge to residents.

(g) WAITING LIST FOR RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION. On 31st December, 1960, 15 men and 45 women (total 60) were awaiting admission to Residential Accommodation. 2 of these were at St. Crispin Hospital, 14 at St. Edmund's Hospital, 18 in other hospitals, and 26 at home.

(2) Provided (not controlled by Local Authority)

(a) NAZARETH HOUSE. This establishment is situated within Northampton County Borough.

Arrangements are in operation under Section 26 (1) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, whereby twelve beds at Nazareth House are available for residential accommodation of persons in need of care and attention. The County Borough Council pay an agreed sum per head per week, less payments made by the residents.

Five men and seven women were in residence under this scheme on 31st December, 1960.

Welfare (*continued*)

(b) OLD PERSONS' HOMES OUTSIDE NORTHAMPTON. This accommodation is mostly for the convenience of the persons concerned.

On 31st December, 1960, the Council had undertaken financial responsibility for residents in the following homes :—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Danetre Hospital, Daventry	2	—	2
Home for Aged Jews, Wandsworth	—	1	1
St. John's Convalescent Home, Weston Favell	—	1	1
Salvation Army Home, Netherfield House, Stanstead Abbots	1	—	1
Totals	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>

(c) SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION. On 31st December, 1960, the Council had accepted responsibility for handicapped persons in the following homes :—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
"Wardington Court" Home for the Blind, Northampton	4	—	4
"Darsdale" Home for the Blind, Raunds Chalfont Colony for Epileptics, Chalfont St. Peter	—	6	6
David Lewis Manchester Epileptic Colony	1	—	1
Red House Nursing Home, Tunbridge Wells	—	1	1
Roper House for the Deaf, Canterbury Sunshine Home, Kingswinford	—	1	1
"Dorincourt," Leatherhead	1	—	1
Totals	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>16</u>

(3) Other Homes for Disabled and Old Persons

For convenience and reference a list is given below of residential accommodation in Northampton County Borough for old and handicapped persons:—

HOME	ACCOMMODATION
Nazareth House, Kingsthorpe Road	48 disabled and old persons (16 men, 32 women)
Oakwood Home, 8 The Drive	11 old persons, either sex
"Roseland," 41 Park Avenue South	12 old persons, either sex
St. Christopher's, Abington Park Crescent	32 old persons, either sex
St. George's Homestead, 25/26 St. George's Avenue	22 aged women
"The Briers," 69 Collingwood Road	9 old persons, either sex
"Wardington Court" Home for the Blind, Welford Road	20 disabled and old persons, either sex
133/135 Birchfield Road	14 aged persons, either sex

Welfare (*continued*)

These eight homes, with accommodation for 168 persons, are all registered under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Two other homes are exempt from registration (Statutory Instrument 1949, No. 1622), viz :—

HOME	ACCOMMODATION
Bethany Homestead, Kingsley Road	In cottages: 40 persons In nursing home* and rest rooms: 46 persons
Methodist Homestead, Homestead Way	In cottages: 20 persons

*Nursing home exempt from registration under Section 192 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (*See page 25*).

There is thus residential accommodation in these two homesteads for 106 persons.

Accommodation for short periods is also available at St. John's Hospital, Weston Favell, Northampton.

Total Accommodation available in Northampton

(1) Controlled by the Local Authority	172
(2) Provided (not controlled by the Local Authority)	33
(3) Other Homes for Disabled and Old Persons	258*
TOTAL	463

*Excludes 16 already counted in (2).

Residential accommodation for old people becomes involved with hospital accommodation sooner or later by reason of increase in age and infirmity. In many cases the main factor is suitability of staff. Residential accommodation is not planned to provide nursing and consequently persons suffering from chronic and recurrent illness must be sent to hospital. Some difficulty is being experienced with old people suffering from incontinence because a considerable amount of nursing care is required and old persons' homes are not planned for this.

Temporary Accommodation. The following temporary accommodation is provided under Section 21 (i) (b) of the National Assistance Act, 1948:—

(a) WHISTON ROAD HOME. This Home provides temporary accommodation for mothers and children. Every effort is made to rehabilitate these families and all the domestic work, cooking, laundry, etc., is done by the mothers under the supervision of a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent. It is considered that a certain amount of success is achieved in this way and is of great value when families are discharged.

On 31st December, 1960, there were 5 mothers and 8 children in residence.

Welfare (*continued*)

(b) **NORTHAMPTON RECEPTION CENTRE.** There is an arrangement between the Hospital Management Committee and the National Assistance Board whereby the Council has been given permission for men to be admitted temporarily in the case of an emergency to the Reception Centre, Wellingborough Road, Northampton.

There is record that 33 men spent 59 nights at the Reception Centre under this arrangement.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948: SECTIONS 29 AND 30

Blind Persons. According to the definition in Section 64 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, "blind person" means a person so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential. At the end of 1960 the number of blind persons registered in Northampton County Borough was 290, classified as follows:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
In Sunshine Home	1	—	1
At school for the blind	1	1	2
In homes for the blind	6	6	12
In other residential accommodation	3	8	11
In psychiatric hospitals	3	4	7
In other hospitals	2	13	15
Mentally disordered persons at home ...	3	—	3
Employed in open industry	14	3	17
Employed in sheltered industry	22	12	34
Training for sheltered employment	1	—	1
Unemployed but capable of and available for work	—	1	1
Not available for employment	54	131	185
Child under school age	1	—	1
Totals	111	179	290

6 of the above were trained at St. Dunstan's and 32 were registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

63 men and 132 women (total 195) were over sixty-five years of age.

29 persons were newly registered as blind during 1960 after examination and certification by an ophthalmologist of consultant status. Registration is voluntary.

Table 25, on page 78, shews, in age groups, the number of new registrations of blind persons since 1950.

(See also "Handicraft Class" and "Holiday Scheme," on page 76).

Welfare (*continued*)

Partially Sighted Persons. Persons appropriate for designation as “partially sighted” are those who, although not blind within the meaning of Section 64 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, are nevertheless certified after examination to be substantially and permanently handicapped by congenital defective vision; or to be suffering from defective vision of a substantial and permanently handicapping character caused by illness or injury; or, in the case of children, to have such bad vision that they cannot follow the ordinary school curriculum without detriment to their sight or to their educational development, but they can be educated by special methods involving the use of sight.

In the approved scheme under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, provision was made for the promotion of the welfare of partially sighted persons. Admission to the register is dependent upon a certificate from a consultant ophthalmologist. Registration is voluntary. The register contained the names of 34 persons on 31st December, 1960, made up as follows:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Class A—Persons near and prospectively blind (aged 16 years and over)	3	17	20
Class B — Persons mainly industrially handicapped (16 years and over) ...	2	3	5
Class C—Persons requiring observation only (16 years and over)	3	3	6
Class D — Children aged 5 and under 16 years	1	2	3
	—	—	—
Totals	9	25	34
	—	—	—

3 of the above persons were newly registered as partially sighted during 1960. Table 25 on page 78 shews, in age groups, the number of newly registered partially sighted persons since 1952.

Two partially sighted persons whose sight deteriorated were certified as blind during the year.

(See also “Handicraft Class” and “Holiday Scheme,” below).

Handicraft Class. A Handicraft Class for the blind and partially sighted is held on Thursday afternoons at St. Michael’s Church Rooms. 40 classes were held during 1960, at which there were 1,746 attendances (average attendance 44). One half-day outing to Woburn and Bedford was arranged during the year for persons attending the class and a Christmas party was held.

Holiday Scheme. Under the Holiday Scheme to assist necessitous blind and partially sighted persons in taking a holiday, 25 blind and partially sighted persons and 30 guides spent a very enjoyable week at Clacton-on-Sea from 17th to 24th September, 1960. Financial assistance was provided if requested and 26 persons were helped in this way. Half of the total cost to the Local Authority was met by the Northamptonshire Town and County Association for the Blind.

Welfare (*continued*)

Incidence of Blindness. One notification of ophthalmia neonatorum was received in 1960.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2/53 dated 22nd January, 1953, and subsequent circulars, Table 23 is inserted giving information as to the incidence of blindness with particular reference to the treatment of cataract and glaucoma in old people.

TABLE 23. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1960.

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

Number of new cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Form B.D.8 recommends :— (a) No treatment (b) Treatment (medical, surgical, or optical)	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	CATARACT	GLAUCOMA	RETROLENTAL FIBROPLASIA	OTHERS
(a) No treatment	6	1	—	13
(b) Treatment	8	—	—	4
Number of cases at (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	3	—	—	3

Table 24 shews the number of blind and partially sighted persons registered in Northampton County Borough on various dates since blind welfare was undertaken by the Local Authority under the National Assistance Act, 1948, and Table 25 shews, in age groups, the numbers of new registrations since 1950.

TABLE 24. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1949—1960.

INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS.

DATES	NUMBER OF NAMES ON REGISTERS	
	BLIND	PARTIALLY SIGHTED
31-3-49	198	—
31-3-50	203	—
31-3-51	224	—
31-3-52	222	7
31-12-52	232	14
31-12-53	239	13
31-12-54	248	26
31-12-55	254	29
31-12-56	262	36
31-12-57	268	38
31-12-58	276	37
31-12-59	288	38
31-12-60	290	34

Welfare (*continued*)

TABLE 25. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950-1960.
AGE GROUPS OF NEW REGISTRATIONS OF BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

DATES	AGE GROUPS								TOTALS	
	0-15		16-49		50-64		65+			
	B.	P.S.	B.	P.S.	B.	P.S.	B.	P.S.	B.	P.S.
31-3-50	1	—	2	—	3	—	13	—	19	—
31-3-51	2	—	2	—	3	—	24	—	31	—
31-3-52	2	—	—	—	5	—	17	—	24	—
31-12-52	—	—	—	2	4	3	10	3	14	8
31-12-53	1	—	1	—	3	1	20	3	25	4
31-12-54	—	1	—	1	9	2	25	11	34	15
31-12-55	—	1	—	—	2	—	26	7	28	8
31-12-56	1	4	2	1	1	1	29	3	33	9
31-12-57	1	1	2	1	1	1	26	5	30	8
31-12-58	1	—	—	1	4	—	30	4	35	5
31-12-59	—	—	2	1	2	—	26	6	30	7
31-12-60	2	—	3	1	3	—	21	2	29	3

B.—Blind. P.S.—Partially Sighted.

Note: Registration of partially sighted persons did not commence until 1952.

Welfare (*continued*)

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948: SECTIONS 29 AND 30.

Deaf or Dumb Persons. A scheme under Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the provision of welfare services for the deaf or dumb was approved by the Minister of Health on 20th January, 1955. For the discharge of the Council's functions under this scheme, the Northamptonshire and Rutland Mission to the Deaf carry out these duties on an agency basis for the Local Authority (*See* page 26).

The persons to whom the scheme applies can be divided into two groups, viz :—

- (1) *The deaf.* This class (often described as the “ deaf and dumb ”) includes persons who were born deaf and also persons who lost their hearing so early in life that they have little or no recollection of sound and have had to be educated in the same way as those who were born deaf. Few succeed in acquiring the use of normal speech. The great majority use only a manual sign language or a combination of signs and restricted speech, in which the power of self-expression is limited and in any case varies considerably with the individual. Many are unable to read fluently and can do no more than gather the general substance of simple printed matter.
- (2) *The hard of hearing.* These have lost their hearing wholly or in part after acquiring ordinary speech and after being educated as hearing persons.

Registration is voluntary. The numbers on the registers on 31st December, 1960, were as follows :—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Deaf	26	26	52
Hard of hearing	10	12	22
	—	—	—
Totals	36	38	74
	—	—	—

In a statement supplied by the Chaplain-Secretary of the Northants. and Rutland Mission to the Deaf the following activities are recorded as having been carried out by the Mission :—

VISITING. As most of the deaf persons resident in the County Borough attended the Mission building regularly, some as often as three times a week, no regular visitation was done except for a special reason. Those unable to attend were visited on an average of once a month, and more frequently when necessary.

Two deaf-blind persons at “ Darsdale ” Home for the Blind, Raunds, were visited once a week. A resident at the Home for the Deaf, Roper House, Canterbury, was visited twice during 1960.

Welfare (*continued*)

CHURCH SERVICES, SOCIAL CLUBS, ETC. Church Services were held twice on Sundays.

A Social Club was held twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

A Deaf-Blind Social was held once a month.

A Whist Drive was also held monthly, with some "hearing" players present to help in the play.

Four parties, with a "sit down" tea, were held in Northampton, and three outings were arranged for similar parties at Kettering, Wellingborough and Peterborough.

Guides and transport were provided where necessary in connection with all the above functions.

GENERAL HELP. Help in interpreting, etc., was provided for deaf persons at doctors' and dentists' surgeries, hospitals, etc.

A hearing aid service was always available.

Three persons requiring lip-reading lessons were taken twice weekly to Lip-reading Classes outside Northampton.

Epileptics. Six are known to this Department:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
In Colonies	1	1	2
In Residential Accommodation:—			
"Nicholls House"	1	1	2
School children (<i>See</i> page 101)	1	1	2
	—	—	—
Totals	3	3	6
	—	—	—

When a scheme for handicapped persons other than the blind, partially sighted, and deaf or dumb is in operation in this County Borough, no doubt further epileptics will come to light.

Spastics. The list of handicapped pupils on page 101 includes 8 scholars (5 boys, 3 girls) suffering from cerebral palsy.

There is a Spastic Unit at the John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home. (*See* page 97).

Meals for Aged Persons. The "meals on wheels" service, provided under Section 31 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was inaugurated in September, 1950. The Women's Voluntary Services, on behalf of the Local Authority, deliver the meals on three days a week—Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Different areas are served on the three days, thus enabling more old people to participate. The recipients paid 10d. per meal and the Local Authority subsidised to the extent of 1s. 3d. per meal until 31st March, 1960.

On 1st April, 1960, the price was increased by 1d., and therefore the charge to the Local Authority became 1s. 4d. per meal.

4,586 meals were served during 1960, and the cost to the Local Authority was £300 6s. 0d.

Welfare (*continued*)

Persons in Need of Care and Attention. No action was necessary under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Burial of the Dead. It was necessary for the Local Authority to arrange one burial in accordance with Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, which was a total charge on the Local Authority.

Admissions to Mother and Baby Homes. Nine applications for admission to mother and baby homes under Section 21, National Assistance Act, 1948, and Section 22, National Health Service Act, 1946, were investigated. All were approved for admission, five to St. Saviour's Home, Northampton, one to St. Pologia's Home, London, and three to the Council's own accommodation at Whiston Road Home but all three refused this accommodation. The Council undertake financial responsibility for maintenance at Mother and Baby Homes for a period not exceeding twelve weeks, i.e. approximately four weeks before confinement, two weeks lying-in period, and six weeks afterwards. The approximate cost per case amounts to £50 and upwards.

The obstetric facilities in this town are second to none and it is difficult to appreciate the reason for sending these cases away, unless it is for purposes of secrecy.

Temporary Protection of Property. A store at "The Priory" has been provided to meet the obligations of the Local Authority under Section 48 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to take reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate loss or damage to movable property of persons admitted to hospital, etc.

These premises are also utilised for the storage of bedsteads, bedding, etc., in connection with temporary accommodation reserved at certain buildings in the County Borough to meet exceptional circumstances, such as flooding, or to provide shelter for other persons in urgent need in circumstances which cannot reasonably be foreseen, in accordance with Section 21 (1) (b) of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH
EDUCATION COMMITTEE



ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR 1960

BY

CARRICK G. PAYTON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health
Principal School Medical Officer
Chief Tuberculosis Officer
Welfare Administrator

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**NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH
EDUCATION COMMITTEE**

(as constituted on 31st December, 1960)

Chairman

ALDERMAN ARTHUR L. CHOWN

Deputy-Chairman

ALDERMAN F. TOLLIT

Aldermen

J. V. COLLIER, O.B.E., J.P.

A. W. LYNE, O.B.E., J.P.

F. P. SAUNDERS

LEN SMITH

Councillors

J. B. CORRIN

T. H. DOCKRELL, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

R. P. DOLMAN

MRS. K. M. GIBBS

G. J. HACKETT

V. J. H. HARRIS

S. T. KINCH

MRS. J. C. KNIGHT

K. R. PEARSON

K. RAWNSLEY

Co-opted Members

MISS E. C. CLARKE, O.B.E., J.P.

DR. E. E. FIELD, O.B.E., B.SC., F.R.G.S.

MISS P. HENNINGS, M.B.E., B.A.

MR. S. W. HUTCHINS

MR. J. L. PIGGOTT

MR. R. SPENCER

Primary Education and Special Services Sub-Committee

COUNCILLOR K. R. PEARSON (*Chairman*); ALDERMAN COLLIER: COUNCILLORS DOCKRELL, MRS. GIBBS and HACKETT: DR. FIELD, MR. HUTCHINS, MR. PIGGOTT and MR. SPENCER.

STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1960

<i>Principal School Medical Officer</i>	...	CARRICK G. PAYTON, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Principal School Medical Officer</i>		JOHN J. HOLLOWAY, M.B., B.CH., L.M., D.P.H.
<i>School Medical Officers</i>	... ..	MARGARET O'CONNOR, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. NEIL I. CONDON, M.B., B.CH., L.M., D.P.H. (Resigned 30/4/60) MAURICE W. BEAVER, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Commenced 1/3/60) EILEEN L. PARKINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Commenced 2/5/60)
<i>Principal School Dental Officer</i>	...	P. W. J. L. THOMPSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.
<i>Assistant Dental Officers (Part Time)</i>	... ..	C. K. WILSON, L.D.S., R.C.S. MRS. L. A. B. ELLIOTT, L.D.S., R.C.S.
<i>Educational Psychologist*</i>	MISS D. V. SCOTT, M.A.
<i>Assistant Educational Psychologist*</i>		MISS M. A. HINDLEY, B.A.
<i>Social Worker*</i>	F. D. PAYNE
<i>Speech Therapist</i>	... ..	MISS M. J. COLEY (Resigned 31/3/60)
<i>School Nurse†</i>	... ..	MISS G. E. LANTSBERY (1, 2)
<i>Clerks</i>	... ..	C. A. JONES (<i>Senior Clerk</i>) MISS D. M. BILSON MISS C. M. GUARE
<i>Clerks and Chairside Assistants</i>		MISS D. BURDETT MISS J. M. HOBBS MISS P. BUTLIN (Commenced 30/10/60)

* Under a joint scheme with Northamptonshire Education Authority.

† Health Visitors (*see* page 11) also gave part-time assistance in school health service under a co-ordinated scheme. References to "School Nurses" in this Report include such help.

(1) State Registered Nurse.

(2) State Certified Midwife.

GENERAL INFORMATION, 1960

Home Population at all Ages (estimated at 30th June, 1960) ... 101,180

Estimated Child Population (30th June, 1960) :—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	1,590
1—4 years inclusive	...	...	...	...	...	5,810
5—14 years inclusive	...	...	...	...	...	15,300
Total under 15 years						22,700

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Number on Rolls

Number of Schools	...	...	...	...	25
Number of Departments	...	...	...	...	34
Number on Rolls	...	...	...	...	8,964
Average Attendance	...	8,219	(91·7 per cent.)		

SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOLS

Number of Schools	...	...	...	...	11
Number of Departments	...	...	...	...	11
Number on Rolls	...	...	...	...	4,805
Average Attendance	...	4,434	(92·1 per cent.)		

SECONDARY GRAMMAR AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Grammar School for Boys (Town and County)	...				1,011
Grammar School for Girls	...	...	...	...	673
Technical High School—Mixed	...	...	...	...	720

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Northgate	...	...	...	...	78
Open Air	...	...	...	...	102
Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital	...	...	...	...	24
John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home	...	...	...	...	20
Harborough Road Hospital	...	...	...	...	10

NURSERY SCHOOLS

Silver Street	...	...	...	...	79
Bush Hill	...	...	...	...	40
Gloucester	...	...	...	...	39
Victoria Park	...	...	...	...	39
Wallace Road	...	...	...	...	39

Total Number of Pupils on Rolls ... 16,643

COST OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Total Nett Cost (Year 1959/60)	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
					14,953	17	4

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1960.

PART I. (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
 (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	Number of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1956 and later	371	368	99·2	3	0·8
1955	747	741	99·2	6	0·8
1954	471	470	99·8	1	0·2
1953	82	81	98·8	1	1·2
1952	439	436	99·3	3	0·7
1951	906	905	99·9	1	0·1
1950	301	301	100·0	—	—
1949	114	113	99·1	1	0·9
1948	311	310	99·7	1	0·3
1947	339	339	100·0	—	—
1946	751	751	100·0	—	—
1945 and earlier	695	694	99·9	1	0·1
Totals	5,527	5,509	99·7	18	0·3

Parents present at the above inspections numbered 3,813 (69·0 per cent.)

TABLE B.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT
PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
(Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II.	Total individual pupils
1956 and later	1	7	8
1955	22	13	34
1954	12	10	20
1953	13	6	19
1952	24	9	27
1951	33	16	49
1950	36	9	40
1949	12	5	15
1948	32	21	47
1947	34	13	42
1946	28	11	33
1945 and earlier	39	27	58
Totals	286	147	392

TABLE C.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	2,077
Number of Re-inspections	4,520
Total	<u>6,597</u>

TABLE D.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	42,811
(ii) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested ...	249
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	249
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

PART II. (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

TABLE A.—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Totals	
		Requiring Treat.	Observ.	Requiring Treat.	Observ.	Requiring Treat.	Observ.	Requiring Treat.	Observ.
4	Skin	30	56	41	67	25	35	96	158
5	Eyes— <i>a.</i> Vision	54	37	66	29	73	69	193	135
	<i>b.</i> Squint	20	23	3	—	5	16	28	39
	<i>c.</i> Other...	11	21	9	25	13	19	33	65
6	Ears— <i>a.</i> Hearing	8	94	2	15	4	29	14	138
	<i>b.</i> Otitis								
	Media	2	21	5	7	—	9	7	37
	<i>c.</i> Other...	5	7	1	4	2	16	8	27
7	Nose & Throat...	12	310	—	52	10	142	22	504
8	Speech	5	50	—	3	2	25	7	78
9	Lymphatic Glands	2	65	—	10	1	16	3	91
10	Heart	3	64	2	31	2	32	7	127
11	Lungs	6	136	—	20	—	52	6	208
12	Developmental—								
	<i>a.</i> Hernia	—	27	1	1	—	4	1	32
	<i>b.</i> Other...	10	77	2	9	3	70	15	156
13	Orthopaedic—								
	<i>a.</i> Posture	30	17	18	18	29	25	77	60
	<i>b.</i> Feet ...	29	41	3	1	24	30	56	72
	<i>c.</i> Other...	27	48	7	42	18	28	52	118
14	Nervous System—								
	<i>a.</i> Epilepsy	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	10
	<i>b.</i> Other ...	1	20	2	7	—	12	3	39
15	Psychological—								
	<i>a.</i> Development	—	36	—	2	1	14	1	52
	<i>b.</i> Stability	—	65	1	13	2	38	3	116
16	Abdomen	2	11	—	8	—	16	2	35
17	Other	3	39	1	33	—	25	4	97

TABLE B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
4	Skin	247	1
5	Eyes— <i>a.</i> Vision	631	47
	<i>b.</i> Squint	74	2
	<i>c.</i> Other	27	2
6	Ears— <i>a.</i> Hearing	8	2
	<i>b.</i> Otitis Media	2	1
	<i>c.</i> Other	4	—
7	Nose and Throat	15	6
8	Speech	18	2
9	Lymphatic Glands	5	1
10	Heart	15	2
11	Lungs	17	15
12	Developmental—		
	<i>a.</i> Hernia	1	—
	<i>b.</i> Other	45	1
13	Orthopædic—		
	<i>a.</i> Posture	2	1
	<i>b.</i> Feet	6	1
	<i>c.</i> Other	50	2
14	Nervous System—		
	<i>a.</i> Epilepsy	1	—
	<i>b.</i> Other	1	4
15	Psychological—		
	<i>a.</i> Development	14	7
	<i>b.</i> Stability	22	9
16	Abdomen	2	1
17	Other	4	7

PART III. (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING
NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ...	98
Errors of refraction (including squint)	698
Total	796
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	419

TABLE B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	273
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—
Received other forms of treatment	36
Total	309
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1960	—
(b) in previous years	4

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments	243
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	243

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding Uncleanliness, for which *see* Table D of Part I).

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm— (i) Scalp	—
(ii) Body	—
Scabies	1
Impetigo	18
Other skin diseases	120
Total	139

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	41

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	86

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	426
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1,396
(d) Pupils who received ultra-violet light treatment	20
(e) Pupils who received extra nutriments	17
Total	1,859

PART IV.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT
(This Table is printed on page 102).

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The table below gives a comparison of the cases of notifiable disease amongst the general population and children of school age during 1960:—

Notifiable Disease	Total Cases notified (All Ages)	Cases amongst Children of School Age
Acute Poliomyelitis—		
Paralytic	1	—
Non-paralytic	1	—
Dysentery	191	79
Erysipelas	13	—
Food Poisoning	13	3
*Measles	29	7
Opthalmia Neonatorum	1	—
*Pneumonia	18	1
*Scarlet Fever	100	73
Typhoid Fever	1	—
*Whooping Cough	98	34
Tuberculosis—		
Respiratory	31	1
Other Forms	7	—

* Most cases of these diseases were not investigated.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The following table shews the principal causes of death amongst children of school age (five to fifteen years) for the fifteen-year period ended December, 1960:—

Cause	1946-1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Total Deaths	Per-cent-age of Total
Tuberculosis	9	—	—	—	—	—	9*	10.0
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2.2
Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	8.9
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	1	—	2	—	5	5.6
Heart Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1
Influenza	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	3.3
Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and Other Diseases of Respiratory System	6	—	—	—	—	1	7	7.8
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	3.3
Congenital Malformations	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	3.3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	8.9
All Other Accidents	11	1	1	2	1	—	16	17.8
Other Conditions ...	19	2	1	1	1	1	25†	27.8
Totals	69	4	5	5	5	2	90‡	100.0

* 1 respiratory tuberculosis, 8 non-respiratory tuberculosis.

† No deaths from diphtheria, measles and whooping cough in last fifteen years.

‡ 0.5 per cent. of the 19,168 deaths at all ages during the fifteen years.

SCHOOL CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Schools	Children	Attendances		
		Treatment	Inspection	Totals
Maintained Primary and Secondary	2,301	2,450	887	3,337
Special	49	70	14	84
Nursery	217	96	210	306
Non-maintained	13	6	2	8
Pre-school	20	20	—	20
Totals	2,600	2,642	1,113	3,755

FOLLOWING-UP

Visits paid to primary, secondary, and special schools by doctors and nurses to follow up children found defective at medical inspection 110

Visits to homes :—

By doctors 8

By nurses 224

Re-examinations made by doctors 4,351

In addition, the school nurses during 76 visits to schools made 1,185 other examinations for :—

- (a) weighing and measuring infants prior to medical inspection;
- (b) examination of new entrants prior to admission to school;
- (c) following-up children for medical officers after re-examination.

EAR NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

273 children (all from primary and secondary schools) were operated upon for tonsils and adenoids during 1960. The figure for 1959 was 192.

See Table B., Part III., on page 91.

A children's ear nose and throat clinic is held at Northampton General Hospital.

At the request of the Principal Medical Officer of the Ministry of Education, the School Medical Officers at the periodic medical inspections recorded the children who had undergone tonsillectomy any time previously and the following tabulation shews the findings :—

* Groups Inspected	Number of Children Inspected			Number of Children who have had Tonsillectomy			Percentage of Children who have had Tonsillectomy		
	Boys	Girls	Totals	Boys	Girls	Totals	Boys	Girls	Totals
Entrants	680	613	1,293	56	26	82	8·2	4·2	6·3
Second Age Group	791	761	1,552	177	146	323	22·4	19·2	20·8
Leavers	797	728	1,525	222	209	431	27·9	28·7	28·3
† Other Periodic Inspections ...	292	308	600	90	85	175	30·8	27·6	29·2

* Does not include Nursery Schools.

† Special Schools (Open Air and Northgate)—all children examined every two years. Grammar Schools for Boys and Girls and Technical High School (11 years plus). Fifteen year olds who are not leavers.

EYE CLINIC

The Ophthalmic Surgeon attended the School Clinic once or twice a week as required, by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, when the following children were examined :—

Maintained primary and secondary schools	501
Maintained special schools	4
Nursery schools	3
Non-maintained schools	8
Pre-school	20
Total	<hr/> 536 <hr/>

See Table A., Part III., on page 90.

An orthoptic clinic is held at Northampton General Hospital, to which cases are referred, when necessary, by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Reports on 92 children were received from the orthoptic clinic during 1960.

CONJUNCTIVITIS

15 cases were noted during 1960.

This subject has been fully dealt with in the Annual Reports for 1948 onwards and is kept under constant review (weekly).

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

This service is shared with Northamptonshire County Council in the proportion of three-fifths to that Authority and two-fifths to Northampton County Borough Council. The total staff consists at present of a part-time psychiatrist, and recommendation has been made in accordance with Circular 347 so that a whole-time psychiatrist may be available. There are a whole-time educational psychologist, an assistant educational psychologist, and also a psychiatric social worker.

A total of 62 cases was referred to the clinic via many channels, of these 41 were seen by the psychiatrist. The School Health Service referred 14, concerning whom a careful history and medical report was prepared and sent to the psychiatrist, and a copy of the same is sent to the child's own doctor.

In due course the psychiatrist makes a report to the pupil's own doctor and a copy is sent to the School Health Service.

Further attendances, if required, are arranged with a close liaison between the psychiatrist, the child's own doctor and the School Health Service.

There is difficulty in placing children in special residential schools.

See Table E., Part III., page 92.

SPEECH CLINIC

This Clinic is held at 28 Billing Road, Northampton.

86 children received speech therapy during the period 1st January to 31st March, 1960, when the Speech Therapist resigned.

See Table F., Part III., page 92.

SUNLIGHT CLINIC

(Operative during winter months at the School Clinic).

11 school children made 144 attendances in 1960 for ultra-violet light treatment.

(Some children attend for more than one course).

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT

67 Northampton children were under treatment at Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, or the John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home, during 1960, and a further 14 children attended the John Greenwood Shipman Home as day scholars.

406 children were treated as out-patients at the Orthopædic Clinic, Hazelwood Road, Northampton.

SPASTIC UNIT

The Unit for twenty spastic children (day and residential) is at the John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home. Six children were admitted during 1960 and at the end of the year fourteen were attending from the County Borough. They receive education and also physiotherapy or other treatment as considered necessary.

Transport by bus or taxi is provided by the Education Committee, if considered necessary.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

79 children were immunised and 498 received reinforcing doses at the School Clinic.

11,483 children in the age-group 5 to 14 years inclusive had been immunised by 31st December, 1960. This is 75.1 per cent. of the estimated population of 15,300 in this age-group. The immunity index, *i.e.*, the proportion of schoolchildren who have had a course of immunisation within the last five years, is 23.4.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

On 24th August, 1959, the Minister of Health approved a modification of Northampton County Borough Council's proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, whereby, in addition to thirteen-year-old pupils, B.C.G. vaccination could be offered to school children who are approaching 13 years of age and can conveniently be vaccinated along with others of that age; school children of 14 years of age and older; and students attending universities, teacher training colleges, technical colleges or other establishments of further education.

The scheme commenced on 22nd November, 1955, and the following tabulation shews the number of children vaccinated each year:—

<i>Year</i>						<i>No. vaccinated</i>
1955	...	...	...	...	...	140
1956	...	...	...	...	...	694
1957	...	...	...	...	...	718
1958	...	...	...	...	...	946
1959	...	...	...	...	...	999
1960	...	...	...	...	...	1,396

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS

The following Tables give details of cleanliness inspections carried out during the year :—

Maintained Primary and Secondary and Special Schools*

Visits by nurses		245
Examinations made	43,685	
Re-examinations made	249	
Total number of examinations		43,934
Total found to be unclean		245†

Individual Pupils found to be Unclean

Infants and Juniors :—

Males	56	
Females	113	
	—	169

Seniors :—

Males	7	
Females	31	
	—	38

Total		207†
-------------	--	------

Nursery Schools

Visits by nurses		59
Examinations made	2,355	
Re-examinations made	17	
	—	
Total number of examinations		2,372
Total found to be unclean		10†
Total <i>individual</i> pupils found to be unclean		9†

Percentage of Uncleanliness Found (all Schools as detailed above)

1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
2.2	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.5

Printed instructions giving detailed methods of cleansing were issued to the parents of those children found to be infested. A D.D.T. preparation and a medicated shampoo were supplied when necessary.

Facilities are available at the School Clinic for children's hair to be treated by a trained nurse.

5 children were dealt with in 1960, compared with 4 in 1959.

*Includes Secondary Modern but excludes Secondary Grammar Schools.

† The difference between the total found unclean and the total *individual* pupils found unclean indicates that some pupils have been found unclean on more than one occasion.

See Table D., Part I., page 89.

SCABIES

Only one case occurred during 1960, and this was referred to the patient's own doctor.

RINGWORM OF THE SCALP

No cases of ringworm of the scalp were reported.

NORTHGATE SPECIAL SCHOOL

(This School is for educationally sub-normal children).

34 children were examined at routine medical inspections and in addition the School Medical Officers paid 27 visits and made 30 special inspections or re-inspections.

There were 42 special inspections or re-inspections at the School Clinic.

5 children were examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

6 visits were paid by school nurses for cleanliness inspections, when 217 examinations were made.

(These figures are included in the Ministry of Education Tables).

OPEN AIR RECOVERY SCHOOL

19 visits were paid to this School by the School Medical Officers and 41 routine and 334 other examinations were carried out.

Special inspections and re-inspections at the School Clinic numbered 34.

3 children were examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

12 visits were made by the school nurses when 371 examinations were conducted.

(These figures are included in the Ministry of Education Tables).

NURSERY SCHOOLS

There are five nursery schools. The number on the rolls was 236 (*see* page 86 for details).

In addition, there is a Nursery Class attached to Bective Infants' School.

242 routine examinations, 7 special and 215 re-examinations were done at nursery schools.

41 special inspections or re-inspections were made at the School Clinic.

3 children were examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

In addition, the school nurses paid 59 visits and made 2,355 examinations. They also made 8 home visits in connection with nursery children.

OTHER EXAMINATIONS

During the year, 233 special examinations were carried out at the School Clinic as follows :—

Juvenile employment certificates	123
Deaf, blind and educationally sub-normal children (for residential schools)	8
Boarded-out children	8
Teachers	15
Training college candidates	48
Major Award candidates	29
Staff appointment candidates	2
Total	<hr/> 233 <hr/>

The medical examination of entrants to courses of training for teaching and of candidates in connection with employment as teachers is undertaken by the School Health Service.

HYGIENE INSPECTIONS OF SCHOOL PREMISES

42 hygiene inspections of school premises were made during 1960.

INQUIRIES BY N.S.P.C.C.

The inspector had the benefit of consultation and advice from the school medical officers, relative to 8 investigations of families where neglect of children was alleged.

FREE MEALS

Number of children in receipt of free meals	343
Total number of free meals supplied	51,876
Number of centres where meals were prepared	17
Number of centres where meals were served	31

NON-MAINTAINED SECONDARY SCHOOL

Notre Dame High School for Girls

This school was visited during the Spring and Autumn of 1960 by a School Medical Officer for the purpose of carrying out routine medical examinations and for following up children found to be defective at previous examinations.

188 examinations and 2 re-examinations were made.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The several categories of handicapped pupils requiring special educational treatment are defined in Regulation 4 of The Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations, 1959, and the numbers on the register on 31st January, 1961, were as follows:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
(a) Blind	1	1	2
(b) Partially sighted	1	2	3
(c) Deaf	5	1	6
(d) Partially deaf	1	1	2
(e) Educationally sub-normal	48	27	75
(f) Epileptic	1	1	2
(g) Maladjusted	3	1	4
(h) Physically handicapped	18	7	25
(i) Speech defect	—	—	—
(j) Delicate	42	37	79
Totals	120	78	198

SEX BIOLOGY

For some time past lectures have been given to both boys and girls toward the last year of school by general medical practitioners working on a part-time basis. During the year arrangements were made for this work, insofar as girls were concerned, to be carried out by school medical officers.

Suitable lectures will be given each term at the following schools:—

Barry Secondary Modern.

Delapre Secondary Modern.

Kingsthorpe Secondary Girls'.

St. George's Secondary Modern.

Spencer Girls' Secondary Modern.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

The number of sessions (half-day) allocated in 1960 to the administration of the school dental service and to dental inspection and treatment was 785.

In addition, treatment was provided for patients referred under the maternity and child welfare scheme, amounting to 52 sessions.

NUMBER OF SESSIONS DEVOTED TO :—

(1) Administration	9
(2) Periodic (School) Inspection	25
(3) Treatment	751
	<hr/>
	785
(4) Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Work	52
	<hr/>
Total sessions	837

Sessions included under administration were those devoted to the preparation of the annual report, attendance at meetings, etc.

PART IV. (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY*

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officer :—		
(a) At Periodic Inspections		2,868
(b) As Specials (at Clinic)		2,190
Total (1)		5,058
<hr/>		
(2) Number found to require treatment		3,828
(3) Number offered treatment		3,420
(4) Number actually treated		2,514
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11 (h) below		8,130
<hr/>		
(6) Half-days devoted to :	(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	25
	(b) Treatment	751
	(c) Administration	9
	Total (6)	785
<hr/>		
(7) Fillings :	(a) Permanent teeth	5,227
	(b) Temporary teeth	1,216
	Total (7)	6,443
<hr/>		
(8) Number of teeth filled :	(a) Permanent teeth	3,753
	(b) Temporary teeth	894
	Total (8)	4,647
<hr/>		
(9) Extractions :	(a) Permanent teeth	644
	(b) Temporary teeth	1,320
	Total (9)	1,964
<hr/>		
(10) Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction		544
<hr/>		
(11) Orthodontics :—		
(a) Cases commenced during the year		55
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year		233
(c) Cases completed during the year		38
(d) Cases discontinued during the year		37
(e) Pupils treated with appliances		286
(f) Removable appliances fitted		83
(g) Fixed appliances fitted		—
(h) Total attendances		720
<hr/>		
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures		22
<hr/>		
(13) Other operations :	(a) Permanent teeth	2,262
(including AgNO ₃)	(b) Temporary teeth	340
	Total (13)	2,602
<hr/>		

*The work under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is summarised in Table 22, page 62.

School inspections continue but progress is slow as the necessary treatment is given to all consenting children at each school before the next school is visited. On average one school per month is visited, and until every infants and junior school has been visited there is a large amount of preparatory clerical work to be done. Repeat visits, however, should not require so much preparation.

The staffing position remains the same, and the assistance given by the assistant dental officers enables us to offer treatment in a matter of weeks of a child being inspected within the limited group examined, whereas without their help it would probably be months before anything could be done. Until an additional Dental Surgeon is appointed, no further improvement in the service can take place.

The matter of fluoridation of water is being carefully observed, but nothing has been done in this County Borough.

In the early part of the year it was found that by concentrating on conservative dentistry and by giving preference to the safer and more reliable local anaesthetics for extractions, it was possible to reduce the gas sessions to one per week, and thus have an extra session for fillings, etc.

It being the duty of every Dental Officer to save children's teeth where possible, the figures given of school children (Ministry of Education return) shews that the ratio of fillings to extractions (all teeth) is 4647:1964—that is greater than 2:1, an improvement on last year in keeping with this policy.

New apparatus has been installed in the form of BORDEN "AIROTOR" Turbine Cavity Preparation Apparatus which would seem to be appreciated by the patients in preference to the conventional drill.

NOTE : Table A relating to Vital Statistics 1901 to 1960 is on page 14.

TABLE B
COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON
Cases of Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1960

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED														CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD												Cases Treated in Hospital
	ALL AGES	AGES (IN YEARS)													Castle	Delapre	Kingsley	Kingsthorpe	St. Crispin	St. Edmund	St. George	St. James	St. Michael	South	Spencer	Weston	
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-	Not Known													
Acute Poliomyelitis :—																											
Paralytic	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Non-paralytic	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Dysentery	191	6	9	13	11	12	54	25	5	27	17	9	2	1	9	19	29	41	26	1	23	5	6	6	23	3	1
Erysipelas	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	1	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	2	1	3	—	1	
Food Poisoning	13	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	2	2	1	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	
Measles	29	2	5	1	5	8	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	2	2	1	—	1	2	1	6	4	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	3	8	2	—	1	1	1	5	—	1	1	2	3	—	2	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	37	7	—	—	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	2	—	2	35	2	1	53
Scarlet Fever	100	—	—	2	6	14	50	23	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	12	21	7	4	2	4	7	6	3	24	10	1
Typhoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	98	12	9	11	17	13	31	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	9	12	16	9	7	5	2	3	—	26	7	—
Tuberculosis :—																											
Respiratory	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	10	3	10	5	—	5	1	3	6	2	—	—	7	2	1	2	2	27
Other Forms	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
TOTALS	558	22	25	27	39	48	144	54	22	83	36	37	18	3	23	50	75	85	49	18	39	27	26	47	91	28	93

The above figures allow for corrections in diagnosis and include non-civilian cases. (See Sections VI. and VIII. of this Report for further information).
No notifications were received of other notifiable diseases not specified in the Table above (e.g., diphtheria, malaria, smallpox).

TABLE C
COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON
Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during the Year 1960

CAUSES OF DEATH	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES (IN YEARS) OF " RESIDENTS "										
	WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT										
	ALL AGES			0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
	Total	M.	F.								
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	12	7	5	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	4	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	36	24	12	—	—	—	—	—	9	13	14
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	49	42	7	—	—	—	—	4	26	18	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	26	—	26	—	—	—	—	1	7	13	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	19	—	19	—	—	—	—	6	3	6	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	107	60	47	—	—	—	1	3	34	31	38
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2
16. Diabetes	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	232	112	120	—	—	—	—	2	33	67	130
18. Coronary disease, angina	236	128	108	—	—	—	—	3	54	77	102
19. Hypertension with heart disease	41	18	23	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	21
20. Other heart disease	187	80	107	—	—	—	—	2	8	35	142
21. Other circulatory disease	36	16	20	—	—	—	—	4	4	8	20
22. Influenza	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
23. Pneumonia	43	20	23	6	—	1	—	—	5	7	24
24. Bronchitis	50	39	11	—	1	—	—	—	13	23	13
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	19	8	11	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	7
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	14	9	5	9	—	—	1	2	2	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	85	41	44	19	2	—	3	2	19	19	21
33. Motor vehicle accidents	13	8	5	—	—	—	4	2	3	—	4
34. All other accidents	36	12	24	—	1	—	1	5	1	8	20
35. Suicide	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	1299	657	642	34*	4	2	10	43	257	363	586

* 25 of these 34 infants were under four weeks of age.

The above Table was prepared from information supplied by the Registrar-General.

